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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXI, No. 41

Section 1

May 18, 1936

A.F.L. BUSINESS SURVEY The American Federation of Labor, in its monthly survey of business, declared yesterday that workers are failing to share equitably in business gains and buying power is lagging in the recovery trend. In the first quarter of this year as compared with the same period last year, it said, profits were 36 percent higher. It added that the average work week was nearly two hours longer, average wages were higher by \$1 a week, or 4.8 percent, but the cost of living was 2.8 percent higher, meaning that the actual wage gain was only 2 percent. (Press.)

RECOVERY SURVEY William F. Ogburn, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, said yesterday that indexes of social and economic changes during 1934-35 showed the United States was half way out of the depression low of 1932-33. Ogburn said his survey, based on 43 fields of economic activity and social trends, revealed that "recovery has been somewhat halting, due to the large volume of unemployment." (A.P.)

RESOURCES BOARD BILL A permanent National Resources Board, to replace the emergency organization set up a year ago by President Roosevelt, would be established as a regular agency of the government by an amendment the Senate Commerce Committee decided yesterday to offer as an addition to the omnibus flood control bill when it comes up for consideration. The proposed agency would be composed of five members, not more than three of whom could belong to the same political party. (Press.)

NICARAGUA TRADE TREATY A Managua cable to the New York Times says Nicaragua has extended the commercial treaty with France, which had been denounced, until August 15. The treaty grants a 25 percent reduction on certain imports from France. Because of treaties with most-favored-nation clauses, imports from the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Spain and Italy enjoy the same reductions. A reciprocal trade agreement with the United States has been signed, but has yet to pass the Nicaraguan Chamber of Deputies.

RAIL SURCHARGES Shipping interests fired a new broadside before the Interstate Commerce Commission Saturday against a proposal by Class I railroads to continue emergency freight surcharges indefinitely. The railroads estimated that the surcharges, which are due to expire on July 1, provide additional yearly income of \$104,500,000. (A.P.)

Science of Soil Action "It is only a little more than ten years since American engineers were introduced to a new science in embryo--the science of soil action," says Engineering News-Record (May 7). "Its engineering implications were realized at first only by a few workers, but they made up in energy what they lacked in numbers. Through their efforts knowledge of soil mechanics soon began to take practical form. Disciples gathered and the work of research and education went forward with gratifying momentum. How far knowledge has been carried in a decade is indicated by the account of the soils laboratory work for the Muskingum dams that is concluded in this issue. Here soil mechanics, barely accepted as a promising speculation in physics in 1925, manifests itself as a practical working tool of the earth dam builder in 1935. And while road building and foundation construction also show large results, it is the problem of building earth dams that presents the most severe tests of the science of controlled soil action..."

Wildlife Research "From Maine to Texas and from Alabama to Oregon, active progress is already being reported from the wildlife research and management projects set up in land grant colleges through cooperation of the Biological Survey, the American Wildlife Institute and the various states," says an editorial in Fur-Fish-Game (May). "This is revealed by the institute in a summary of a report prepared by I. T. Bode, conservationist of the Division of Wildlife Research of the Survey. The report covers progress in nine states where projects are already under way. Others are expected to be added later. Funds provided by the institute and the survey are matched in each case by the state game department and the land grant college involved...Each state also is operating trial management and demonstration areas in the field and conducting varied educational work. The projects are being carried out in a scientific and practical manner and should add greatly to the basic knowledge upon which any wildlife restoration and conservation movement must be based to be successful."

Checkrowing Tomatoes "...Growers have been yearning for a checkrow trans-planter for tomatoes," says Farm Implement News (May 7), "for if such a machine were available any field planted with it could be cultivated both ways like corn in the Corn Belt...A clean field could be maintained by ordinary horse or tractor cultivation. With a clean field and good cultural methods, yields of 15 tons to the acre are not unusual...Checkrowing would enable the better growers who always hoe clean to maintain yields without paying for hoeing labor, and the same planting method would enable the weedy farmer to get out of the weed class and much increase his income. The problem of developing a practical checkrow plant setter is now engaging the attention of one of the most competent designing engineers in the industry..."

World Trade World trade figures for 1935 published recently in the League of Nation's monthly bulletin of statistics showed that the United Kingdom had remained the world's biggest trader with 14 percent of the total. The United States was second with 11 percent, Germany third with 8.7 percent and France fourth with 6 percent. (New York Times.)

Congress, May 15 The Senate passed H.R. 10104 to aid in providing the people of the United States with adequate facilities for park, parkway and recreational area purposes; and H.R. 8784 to authorize withholding compensation due government personnel where payments have been made illegally. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment S. 4520 to amend the act approved June 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 436-439) entitled "an act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture..." (S.Rept. 2030).

Plant Hormones "Increasingly frequent references are being made in agricultural writings to substances that are variously called plant hormones, photo-hormones, auxins, auximones, etc., and occasionally the suggestion is made that these may have important uses in agriculture and in gardening," says J. A. Scott Watson, professor of rural economy, Oxford, England, in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London, May). "...The early work on the subject was mostly done by the late Prof. F. W. Kent of Utrecht and has been carried on there by F. Kogl and his associates...The Utrecht experiments have dealt with higher plants. It has been shown that the lengthwise growth of plant cells, for example in the oat sprout, depends on the presence of auxins that are produced at the tip of the sprout...Two separate but related chemical substances have been isolated from the oat; these have been called respectively auxin a and auxin b...Another substances, with an entirely different chemical constitution (an indole derivative) and meantime called hetero-auxin, produces the same sort of result, but is more potent...Many more experiments will be necessary before practical use can be made of these substances. It seems quite possible that they will be found useful by the horticulturist in propagation work--e.g., in inducing the rapid striking of cuttings. It may also be that the treatment of seed with phytohormones will be found to accelerate germination and the early growth of the seedling..."

Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: unassembled, associate tobacco inspector, \$3,200, assistant tobacco inspector, \$2,600; assembled, junior tobacco inspector, \$2,000. Applications to be on file by June 4. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Rural Libraries "...A direct attack upon the rural library situation was begun a generation ago," says Lyman Bryson, author of "Can We Afford to Read Books?" in Survey Graphic (May). "The idea of county libraries took hold at the turn of the century. In 1935, there were 231 county libraries scattered over 35 states. Some systems, like the one in California, depend upon scattered deposits of books in any kind of a shelter where they can be put...A still more advanced idea is to have an 'R.L.D.' If we have the R.F.D., rural free delivery, why not also have a rural library service?...The 'bookmobiles' of the county library systems have gone far enough to prove that much more reading would be done in isolated homes if the books were brought to the doorstep. More than 40 county library systems have such traveling collections in use. Agricultural extension workers are strong supporters of rural library delivery..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 15 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25; cows good 5.85-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.30-9.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.80-9.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.15-11.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $100\frac{1}{4}$ - $102\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr* Minneap. $98\frac{1}{4}$ - $100\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 89 7/8-94 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $89\frac{1}{2}$ - $107\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $92\frac{1}{2}$ - $97\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $95\frac{1}{4}$ -100; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 100-101 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland (Holiday); No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52 1/8-54 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $63\frac{1}{4}$ - $64\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 67-67 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62-64 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 7/8-24 7/8; K.C. $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $24\frac{3}{4}$ - $27\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $38\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-72; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 58-65; No. 2 barley, Minneap. 31-32; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $166\frac{1}{2}$ - $171\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$5.60-\$6.50 per double-head barrel in the East. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.75-\$3.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$2.35-\$2.40 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.10-\$2.60 in the East; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.60-\$1.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2-\$2.75 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales $1.27\frac{1}{2}$ - 1.50 f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials 70¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; No. 1, 35¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.25-\$1.75 per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.65; Baldwins 85¢-\$1.15 and Delicious \$1.40-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 11.65 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.55 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.40 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.31 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $27\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 27 cents; 90 Score, $26\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Paisies, 15 cents; Y.Americas, $15\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{2}$ - $21\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices Basis Ordinary Protein.

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Vol. LXI, No. 42

Section 1

May 19, 1936

CURRENCY AND WORLD TRADE A truce in the world's currency "war" was described yesterday by James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, as essential to the restoration of foreign markets. Speaking at a world trade luncheon in observance of foreign trade week, Farrell hailed reciprocal trade treaties as an important step in reviving foreign trade, but said the problem could not be solved as long as there were unstable currencies. (A.P.)

U.S.-FINLAND TRADE PACT A reciprocal trade treaty with Finland, the sixteenth trade agreements act of 1934, was signed yesterday by Secretary of State Hull and Eero Jaarnefelt, the Finnish Minister. The treaty was praised in a statement by Secretary Hull as beneficial to American farmers. Under it Finland guarantees to bind on the free list American cotton, one of our principal exports to Finland. (Press.)

BRAZILIAN IMMIGRATION A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says a proposal to create a national immigration council was divulged yesterday by the Labor Ministry. The new constitution restricts immigration to 2 percent. This ruling has hurt agricultural states. The proposal now under consideration would confine immigration chiefly to farm workers and redistribute immigrants throughout Brazil.

LUMBER PRODUCTION The lumber industry during the week ended May 9 stood at 70 percent of the 1929 average of production and 66 percent of 1929 shipments, compared with 66 percent and 73 percent, respectively, the previous week. Production during the week ended May 9 was the heaviest reported of any week since 1930. (Press.)

COTTON FUTURES The Senate Agriculture Committee yesterday considered a compromise on proposed legislative changes in the New York Cotton Futures Exchange contract in an effort to reach an agreement on the commodity exchange bill. However, it adjourned until today to receive recommendations from Secretary Wallace. The changes would restrict trading in cotton futures and reduce the number of southern points at which cotton sold on New York contracts could be delivered. (A.P.)

Farm Workers' Employment Insurance The Journal of the (British) Ministry of Agriculture (London, May) reports that "The unemployment insurance (agriculture) act, 1936, which received the Royal Assent on April 9, extends the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture (including horticulture and forestry) subject to certain modifications to suit the special needs of the agricultural industry. The scheme came into operation, for purposes of contributions, on May 4, 1936, and benefit under the act will be payable as from November 5 next. For men of 21 or over, the rate of contribution payable by employer and worker will be 4 1/2 pence a week each and that in the case of women 4 pence, and the rates of benefit will be 14 shillings for men and 12 shillings 6 pence for women, with lower rates of contribution and of benefit for younger workers. Dependents' benefit in respect of adult dependents will be 7 shillings a week and for each child 3 shillings per week. In order to qualify for benefit, 20 contributions must have been paid in the last two years...The act provides for the repayment of 25 percent and 12 1/2 percent respectively, of the contributions paid on account of workers employed on yearly and half yearly hirings...Persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom who are ordinarily resident outside the United Kingdom are excluded from the scheme, but their employers must pay the employer's contribution..."

Vitamin D Milk The Journal of the American Medical Association (May 9), in an editorial on vitamin D milk, says: "...Recent experimental investigation on chicks indicates that in this species a distinct difference exists between the antirachitic activities of 'yeast milk' (milk from cows fed irradiated yeast) and of 'irradiated milk'. Day-old chicks were fed a rachitogenic basal diet either alone or supplemented by the various vitamin D preparations under investigation. These substances had previously been assayed on goats and therefore could be administered in comparable amounts on a rat unit basis...The results demonstrated that 'irradiated milk' is approximately ten times more effective than the same number of rat units of 'yeast milk' and, further, that the antirachitic activity of the former compares favorably with that of codliver oil and irradiated cholesterol...The foregoing investigation gives no support to the possibility that the baby chick can be used with greater accuracy than the rat for ascertaining the anti-rachitic effectiveness of different vitamin D containing substances in infants. However, it is of some interest in this connection that, according to a recent clinical study, the feeding of 'yeast milk' to premature infants as the sole source of vitamin D proved to be inadequate for achieving complete protection against rickets..."

Termite Damage Immediate repairs costing over \$1,000,000 are needed by Connecticut buildings because of damage done by termites, according to an investigation which was demanded by insurance companies, banks and real estate dealers. The investigators, Neely Turner, M. R. Zappe and J. F. Townsend of the State Experiment Station, examined 465 buildings in a random sampling. They found 70 percent susceptible to termite injury and 33 percent of these already infested. (New York Times.)

Orange Decay Prevention "The results of a new treatment to prevent decay of oranges during storage and shipment was recently announced by the University of California," says Pacific Rural Press (May 9). "The treatment has been developed and tested by Dr. L. J. Klotz of the Citrus Experiment Station in Riverside in cooperation with the Field Department Laboratory of the California Fruit Growers Exchange and a private company. Nitrogen trichloride gas, prepared with a special apparatus which generates it as a gas highly diluted with air, is introduced into refrigerator cars or storage rooms and made to circulate rapidly by the use of electric fans. The method is now used by 20 packing companies and may ultimately be adapted to the protection of lemons and grapefruit as well as oranges..."

Sowing Rice by Airplane Anne Currie, author of "Machinery Comes to the Rice Fields" in Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine (May 13), says: "...The airplane is becoming more and more widely used for sowing rice. The aviator flies at a height of from 25 to 30 feet, at a rate of 100 miles an hour, sowing three to six acres an hour. If the landing field, which he must provide somewhere on the ranch before the work begins, is near the field to be sown, he can make the trip in three minutes, including loading...For such work the front cockpit of the plane is converted into a hopper, which holds from 600 to 800 pounds of rice. In the bottom of the hopper a sliding valve opens into a specially constructed boxlike affair made of heavy sheet metal, open at both ends and fitting closely up under the plane. Two lengthwise partitions, curved to force the two outer streams of rice to spread like a fan at the back, divide the box into three compartments. Through the box the wind from the propeller blows with terrific force, throwing the rice out over a swath 50 feet wide. The amount of rice distributed can be controlled by the sliding valve in the bottom of the hopper. Each airplane has a ground crew of five men; one man on a truck to supply gas and oil as they are needed, two to load the plane and two flagmen on the levees to guide the pilot..."

Cotton Worm in Egypt The Royal Agricultural Society of Egypt has offered a prize of approximately \$100,000 to the discoverer of the best method of exterminating the cotton worm which causes serious damage to the Egyptian crop, reports the Commerce Department. The competition is open to foreigners as well as Egyptians, though competitors should be members of recognized scientific bodies. Each method considered worthy by the society will be tried for six years, after which the award will be made.

Scientific Collection Scientific collections made for 35 years in the four corners of the world will be left to the Arizona University library when Dr. H. L. Shantz, chief executive of the university for the past eight years, leaves to assume charge of the federal wildlife program for the Forest Service. Among his scientific collections are large amounts gathered in Russia, Germany and Africa. Many are rare publications and photographs and publications autographed by their authors, world renowned scientists with whom Dr. Shantz has worked. (Science Service.)

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Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 101-103; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 99-101; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 89 3/8-94 3/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 88-107 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ -94 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52 7/8-54 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ -65; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 65-66 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 68-68 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 7/8-24 7/8; K.C. 25-27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -27 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 26-26 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 69-71; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 52-60; No. 2, Minneap. 31-32; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 164 $\frac{3}{4}$ -169 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.60-\$6.25 per double-head barrels in the East. South Carolina Cobblers \$5.50-\$6 per stave barrel in a few cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.65-\$3.05 per 100-pounds in city markets; \$2.25-\$2.35 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.15-\$2.50 in the East; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.65-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda Onions, 65¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 30¢-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. Virginia various varieties of strawberries \$2-\$3.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$2.75-\$5.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.25-\$2.50 per lettuce crate in city markets; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.50-\$1.75; Baldwins \$1-\$1.15 and Delicious \$1.25 per bushel basket in New York.

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*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXI, No. 43

Section 1

May 20, 1936

RECIPROCAL TRADE POLICY The administration's reciprocal trading program was endorsed yesterday by organized business and the diplomatic corps at a luncheon given by Thomas J. Watson, chairman of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, in observance of National Foreign Trade Week. Speaking on behalf of the assembled representatives of every commercial nation stationed in Washington, Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, referred to the administration's foreign trade policy as one containing within itself the greatest hope for the maintenance of peace. (Press.)

WINE TAXES The Senate voted a 50 percent slash in sweet wine taxes yesterday and agreed to allow domestic vintners to designate their products by wine-type names of foreign origin. Instead of 20 cents, as at present, sweet wines having an alcoholic content of between 14 and 21 percent would be taxed 10 cents a gallon. Similarly wines of between 21 and 24 percent alcoholic content would be taxed only 20 cents instead of 40. (A.P.)

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE "Germany's foreign trade, which improved so rapidly after the introduction of the 1,000,000,000-mark export subsidy last year that German official quarters proclaimed the end of the export crisis and the collapse of the anti-German boycott, has taken a turn for the worse again," says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "It is still better than at this time last year, but ever since December there has been a reversal of the favorable trend. Exports have been dropping slowly but steadily; imports have remained at their comparatively higher level because of the growing demands for raw materials, and the two together have been cutting down the favorable trade balance. The April figures, issued yesterday, show Germany dangerously close to a new foreign trade deficit, which she cannot afford..."

MARYLAND COOPS The Agricultural Corporation of Maryland and the Southern States Cooperative, two of the largest cooperative purchasing organizations serving Maryland farmers, have become affiliated, it was announced yesterday by Harry H. Nuttle, of Denton, president of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation. "More than 1,800 farmers are owners of the Maryland cooperative," Mr. Nuttle said. (Baltimore Sun.)

Community Ice Box "Few towns in Nebraska can boast a project like the one recently completed in Madison--a municipal ice plant in which there are 300 steel locker boxes made expressly to be rented to farmers and townsmen of the community," says the Nebraska Farmer (May 9). "Madison is one of the first towns in the state to offer it as a municipal project. The boxes are in rows, five feet high, in a 31 by 14 1/2 foot cooling room. Each box is 16 inches high, 18 inches wide and 30 inches long...The boxes rent for \$6 a year, \$4 for 6 months and \$2.50 for 3 months...In addition to the locker room, there is a convenient processing room where a farmer can take a butchered carcass to cut, trim and wrap for storage. First the wrapped meat goes into a freezing room for 48 hours and then into the storage boxes. The freezing, processing and storing rooms all three are hooked to one automatic refrigerating unit, as if they were one big ice box, and each kept at its proper temperature...The ice plant has a storage room big enough for 200 tons of ice and a capacity of 7 1/2 tons per day...One of the local meat dealers, according to George Buhrman, superintendent of the plant, found a way to make the plant increase his business. He offered to cut, trim and wrap meat the farmers wished to store. For town folk, he goes to the country after the animal, butchers, cuts and wraps it and stores it in the locker. About 90 percent of the meat was cut and wrapped in his store."

Ayrshire Champion "A new world's record over all breeds was recently established by the Ayrshire cow, Grange Rosebud Second," says Hoard's Dairyman (May 10). "She produced 25,145 pounds of milk, 1,227.59 pounds of fat in 305 days and calved again within 400 days of her previous freshening. The same lactation, continued to its full 365 days, resulted in the remarkable record of 26,776 pounds, 4.88 percent milk and 1,306.66 fat, giving her the title of the world's greatest Ayrshire butterfat producer, regardless of age, class or frequency of milking. Although this cow was only milked three times daily, she has exceeded her nearest rivals in the 305-day division, regardless of breed, by more than 140 pounds of fat...The new champion first came into prominence at the 1932 London Dairy Show...The record was carefully supervised by the Staffordshire Milk Recording Society and was officially checked by representatives of the British Ministry of Agriculture..."

Alfalfa Campaign "Back in 1920 the far-sighted agricultural leaders of Michigan State College opened a vigorous state-wide campaign to turn cultivated land into grass and build up the alfalfa acreage of the state," says an editorial in Michigan Farmer (May 9). "A dairy-alfalfa campaign was carried into every county in Michigan. For a time progress was not encouraging but farmers gradually began to appreciate this profitable combination and the acreage started to increase. During the last five years our acreage grew 79 percent and placed Michigan at the head of all the other states in the Union in acreage and in number of growers. This legume has played a big part in Michigan's agricultural program, now considered somewhat of a model after which the farmers of other states are being encouraged to follow."

Congress, The Senate passed S. 3426 to repeal the act entitled
May 18 "an act relating to Philippine currency reserves on deposit
in the United States." Messers. McKellar, Hayden and
Frazier were appointed Senate conferees on H.R. 11687 to amend the federal
aid highway act approved July 11, 1916.

Two-Way Forest "Demonstrating the advancement and practical use of
Radios two-way radio communication by the use of ultra short
wave transmitting and receiving sets for forestry patrol
service in northern Ontario, J. E. Watson, superintendent of provincial
radio, Department of Lands and Forests, and his associates set up port-
able equipment in two locations in the Elgin-Adelaide exchange," says
Canada Lumberman (May 15). "A unique signalling arrangement has been
incorporated in these sets whereby the tower observer may call another
tower at will, without the necessity of maintaining schedules. Communi-
cation is carried out on a wave length of 7 meters, using a very low
output power. Tests have indicated that adequate reliable coverage can
be attained up to 45 miles, irrespective of atmospheric conditions. These
sets will also be used for communications between the forestry aircraft
patrols and towers."

Vocational "One of the finest pieces of work in rural America
Agriculture today is the teaching of vocational agriculture to farm
boys," says the Southern Planter editorially (May). "...In
a survey of rural high schools in North Carolina, it was found that of
308 schools, 63 percent of the boys who studied vocational agriculture,
continued in farming or related work, 20 percent of the boys went away
to college. Only 17 percent went into non-agricultural pursuits. It
keeps good boys on the farm. A study of vocational agriculture in Vir-
ginia to determine the comparative farming efficiency of boys studying
vocational agriculture and those from the same schools not studying ag-
riculture revealed that boys with training in vocational agriculture made
approximately 60 percent more money per year..."

Diesel-Powered "Users of diesel-powered tractors tell interesting
Tractors tales of fuel economy," says B. M. Walker in Capper's
Farmer (May). "Imagine plowing all day with 8 bottoms
for \$1.50. That's the fuel bill turned in by Harry Rueschhoff, in farming
1,320 acres in Sheridan County, Kansas. Anybody who has funneled 50 to
60 gallons of gasoline into one of the big engines will be interested in
the Rueschhoff experience. Their tractor went through its third season
in 1935 so the fuel savings no longer are experimental. It's a track layer
type and pulls two 10-foot oneway plows, 6 listers, 24 feet of spring-
tooth, 34-foot combine and other loads in comparison. 'We had a 9-bottom
tractor of the same make before we got this one,' said David, a younger
brother. 'It consumed 50 to 60 gallons of gas a day. This one will take
almost as big a load in the same number of hours and consume but 30 gal-
lons of fuel oil a day...' Diesel power promises to end the old argument
about feed-grinding costs. Plenty of farmers believe in ground feed.
Experiment station folks admit that grinding makes the feed more efficient;
that stock will clean it up better, but they put in a caution about the
cost of grinding..."

May 19 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.30-9.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.10. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 11.25-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $100\frac{3}{4}$ - $102\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $98\frac{3}{4}$ - $100\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 88 5/8-93 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $88\frac{1}{2}$ - $106\frac{1}{2}$ 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $92\frac{1}{4}$ - $94\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $94\frac{3}{4}$ -99; No. S.R.Wr. St. Louis $100\frac{1}{2}$ - $101\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $78\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52 1/8-54 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $63\frac{1}{2}$ -65; St. Louis 69; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 64-66; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 5/8-24 5/8; K.C. 25-27 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $26\frac{1}{2}$ -28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-72; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 55-63; No. 2, Minneap. 31-32; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $164\frac{1}{2}$ - $169\frac{1}{2}$. Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$5.50-\$6.25 per double-head barrels in the East. Alabama and Louisiana Bliss Triumphs \$2.65-\$3 sacked per 100 pounds in city markets \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Mobile. South Carolina Cobblers \$5.50-\$5.75 per stave barrel in the East. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.15-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - 35ϕ f.o.b. Crystal City. Maryland various varieties of strawberries \$2.50-\$3.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$4-\$4.75 f.o.b. East Shore. Virginia stock \$2-\$3.50 in Philadelphia; \$2.50-\$4.50 f.o.b. East Shore points. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.50-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York, U.S.#1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1-\$1.15 and Delicious \$1.25

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.64 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.46 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.41 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.34 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $26\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $26\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15 cents; Y Americas, $15\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{4}$ - $24\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 44

Section 1

May 21, 1936

FOOD AND DRUG BILL A modified food and drug bill was reported favorably by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee yesterday. Efforts will be made to bring it to the floor for action before adjournment, although sponsors held little hope for passage at this session. The major difference between the bill reported yesterday and the Copeland bill passed by the Senate last year, committee members said, was that control of newspaper and periodical advertising would remain with the Federal Trade Commission instead of the Food and Drug Administration. The fully revised bill will not be available for several days. (Press.)

BRITISH COTTON "Some intimation of future bad news for American cotton growers and exporters was provided yesterday by Lord Derby, acting in his capacity as chairman of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation," says Philip Wagner in a London report to the Baltimore Sun. "Lord Derby delivered his annual report, the highlight of which was the revelation that the corporation has had its most successful year since it was established 15 years ago. The total British Empire production of cotton for the year, including Indian cotton, was 712,532 bales, the report said. Although this figure is small as compared to American production, it represents a large increase from last year's yield of 559,528. The significance for American exporters is the apparent intention of Great Britain to continue increasing its total annual production..."

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS An improved bookkeeping system in American industries was blamed yesterday by Charles F. Kettering, director of the General Motors Research Laboratories, for impeding the progress of industrial activities in recent years. He said accounting had been improved to such an extent that "we do not know how to spend money without its being on the profit and loss statement. We don't know how to spend money wisely for the growth and development of a new idea...We do not realize that the development from a fundamental idea to a commercial product cannot in that period be put on the profit and loss statement of any concern." (New York Times.)

GRAIN RATES Railroads received Interstate Commerce Commission authority yesterday to establish rates on grain and grain products from certain New York points to points in Eastern and New England territories without observing the long and short haul clause. (A.P.)

Lucerne
Breeding

R.E.P. Dwyer, author of "Lucerne Breeding Technique: A New System of Close Breeding" in *Herbage Reviews* (March-June, Imperial Bureau of Plant Genetics, Great Britain) says in the concluding paragraphs: "This system of close breeding will permit the continuous elimination of inferior strains after each generation, until finally only the best strains as determined by performance in yield tests are perpetuated. This process of elimination does not preclude the building up of bulk seed from the best strains at any time, without interfering with the program of improvement. This is a type of 'strain building,' a term coined by Jenkins and also based on progeny testing. It is feasible to include strains which have proved promising after one or more year's self pollination and so make good use of promising material already in the breeding plots. The use of a system of close breeding in lucerne is designed to obviate many difficulties associated with loss in vigor from continued self pollination; it seems possible that it will be unnecessary to wait for several years to obtain a strain of seed for multiplication and for distribution which will show a measurable improvement coincident with the progress made by each generation of further selection. The author wishes to emphasize that at this stage the method described is in the nature of an experimental approach to the improvement of lucerne and although future work may prove the procedure incorrect in some aspects, it has a sound basis for recommendation and trial on broad lines."

Rural Power
Lines Grow

"Niagara Hudson Power Company, now the largest system in the country in terms of energy output, has just announced a 25 percent cut in finance charges for installation sales of domestic appliances to the farm," says *Business Week* (May 16). "This has been done as a further step in advancing rural electrification, in conjunction with local dealers and the Commercial Credit Company...Popular interest in rural electrification has been growing steadily since the idea has been promoted by the New Deal...Power companies have adopted a more aggressive policy toward rural extensions than in the past. The utilities are making planned schedules to cover all rural territory in their areas not yet served, budgeting the amount of work to be done each year. Most companies try to sign up the farmer for service in advance of construction. The charge for financing some part of the line is made a separate item on the monthly bill. Best progress is being made by those companies who use farm specialists who talk the farmer's language and study each farm's need as the basis of service...Manufacturers are beginning to pay more specialized attention to this field. General Electric Company has just issued a book on the uses of refrigeration on the farm, applied to truck, fruit, dairy and poultry crops. The mail order houses have handbooks of the wiring materials, appliances and equipment that the farmer needs and how to use it."

Yugoslav
Imports

A Zagreb report by the *New York Times* says Yugoslavia is utilizing new import regulations, under which a contingent system coupled with import licenses is introduced, to restrict purchases from Japan. Japanese goods have been flooding the markets to the detriment of Yugoslav manufacturers, especially textiles.

Congress, May 19 The Senate passed H.R. 9185 to insure the collection of the revenue on intoxicating liquor, etc.; the following amendment submitted by Senator Murphy was rejected after lengthy debate: "Sec. (a) For the purposes of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, and of any act of Congress amendatory of or in substitution for either of said acts, no product shall be labeled or advertised or designated as neutral spirits, whiskey, or gin, or any type thereof, for nonindustrial use, if distilled from materials other than grain, or if the neutral spirits contained therein are produced from materials other than grain." Senator La Follette had inserted in the Record a letter from the Resettlement Administration relating to the accomplishments of the Division of Rural Rehabilitation. The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported out without amendment S. 4546 to amend the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, as amended, and for other purposes (S.Rept. 2047). The Senate Committee on Education and Labor reported out with amendments H.R. 4688 to authorize the operation of stands in federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind and for other purposes (S.Rept. 2052).

Examination The Civil Service Commission announces the following examination: junior civil service examiner, \$1,620; assembled; applications to be on file by June 10.

Light and Foodstuffs H. B. Cronshaw, in Food (London, May) says: "The work of Greenbank, Coe and LeClerc in the U.S.A. and of Davies, in this country (England), on the effect of light on food-stuffs and their discovery that dark green light (4,900-5,800 Angstrom units) is least effective in promoting photochemical activity, including rancidity, led to the recommendation of green containers and wrappers. The main objection to this is, of course, an esthetic one. One wonders if a way out of the difficulty cannot be found in the use of certain substances, such as quinine salts and derivatives of oxycoumarin and oxy-quinoline sulphonic acid, which have the property of absorbing the ultra-violet rays. A way might be found of incorporating a substance of this nature into an outer coating for the container. The chief difficulty is that arising out of the possibility of contamination. However, the matter appears to be worth looking into."

Nichols Terrace "Even though terracing is not new in Alabama, certain factors within the last three years in the design and construction of terraces have given the program a new emphasis in the state," says J. B. Wilson, extension agricultural engineer, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (May). "The Nichols terrace, which is the result of experimental work at the Alabama Experiment Station by M. L. Nichols and his staff which was begun about 10 years ago, has resulted in a new departure and the wide use of a new type terrace in Alabama...Some speak of it as the inverted terrace; others as a combination terrace and ditch...It does consist of a wide, shallow ditch guarded by a wide, low bank on the lower side...Fifty-two of Alabama's counties are operating 92 power terracing units constructing the Nichols type terrace. Reports show that 148,000 acres were terraced in Alabama last year, largely done by the power equipment..."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 20 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.25. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 11.50-12.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $102\frac{3}{4}$ - $105\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $100\frac{3}{4}$ - $102\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 90-95; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 89-108; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $92\frac{1}{4}$ - $95\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $94\frac{3}{4}$ - $101\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $101\frac{1}{2}$ -102; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $79\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52 3/8 54 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $63-65\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 68-69; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $64-65\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 5/8-24 5/8; K.C. $24\frac{1}{2}$ -27; Chi. $24\frac{1}{4}$ -26; St. Louis $28\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-64; No. 2, Minneap. 31-32; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 164-169.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$5.75-\$6.10 per double-head barrels in the East. South Carolina Cobblers \$5.50-\$5.75 per stave barrel in a few cities; \$4.50 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.75-\$3.15 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$2.35-\$2.40 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.60 in the East; \$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$70-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - 35ϕ f.o.b. Crystal City. East Shore Virginia and Maryland various varieties of strawberries \$2-\$4 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$2.25-\$4.25 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.50-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets 90¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York, U.S.#1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.75; Baldwins \$1-\$1.25 and Delicious \$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 8 points from the previous close to 11.56 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.48 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.34 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.20 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $26\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $26\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 cents; Y Americas, $15\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23-24\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, $22\frac{1}{4}$ - $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 45

Section 1

May 22, 1936

COTTON CLOTH TARIFFS RAISED The tariff rates on imports of bleached, printed, dyed and colored cotton cloths were increased by President Roosevelt yesterday an average of 42 percent, effective June 20, as the result of the collapse of negotiations with Japan looking to a "gentlemen's agreement" by which Japan would restrict to moderate amounts her exports of these goods to the United States. The increase applies to cloths containing yarns the average of which exceeds Number 30 but does not exceed Number 50. Although increasing duties is not in consonance with Secretary Hull's program of lowering tariff walls, the President felt that he had no other recourse. (Press.)

R.R. LABOR AGREEMENT The first national agreement governing the disposition of employees affected by technological improvements and increased efficiency ever made in the United States was completed yesterday by representatives of 85 percent of the nation's railroad mileage and of the 20 standard railway unions. Under the agreement men found superfluous as a result of a coordination are to receive a "coordination allowance" or dismissal wage amounting to 60 percent of their average monthly wage. The payments are to range for periods of from six months for those employed between one and two years to sixty months for those in service fifteen years or over. (New York Times.)

REA BILL SIGNED President Roosevelt signed yesterday without comment the Norris rural electrification bill providing for a 10-year farm electrification program. He also sent to the Senate the nomination of Morris L. Cooke to be administrator. The REA is authorized under the new act to lend money to public non-profit or limited dividend units to finance electrical generation and transmission systems in rural areas not now served by central plants. (Press.)

SOVIET CONSUMERS "The dissatisfaction of Soviet citizens with the wretched quality of consumers' goods offered to them has reached the point where the government is adding its own official voice to the universal protest," says Harold Denny in a Moscow cable to the New York Times. "Yesterday the newspaper Izvestia, in the kind of editorial that usually foreshadows concrete corrective action by the government, castigated factory administrators for ignoring the needs of consumers in order to fulfill quantity programs as easily and cheaply as possible, and emphasized that Soviet consumers had a right to be satisfied..."

Wool Improvement "A gain of nearly 1.4 pounds in weight of fleece has been accomplished by the Warren Live Stock Company, Laramie County, Wyoming, during the last six years by a program of selecting ewe lambs for replacements in the flock," says Capper's Farmer (May). "The standard which has been their guide is better yield of higher quality wool and a better mutton lamb. Dean J. A. Hill of the Wyoming College of Agriculture has supervised the work. Approximately 6,000 old ewes are culled out every year and 10,000 ewe lambs are selected to provide replacements...Five years are required to this process to renew the flock. The increase in weight of fleeces was made by comparing the average two years before improvement started with average of six years since... In 1927 and 1928 the fleeces of 50,000 and 52,000 head respectively averaged 7.95 and 8.59 pounds...In 1934 they had one of the best large clips in Wyoming and 43,000 fleeces averaged 9.56 pounds. Last year 43,000 head averaged 9.66 pounds of wool...Quality of fiber has improved with the weight of fleeces under the selection program. A strong 50 percent of the wool will grade half blood and one year, 1934, it went 65 percent. The increase in weight on the basis of their 43,000 head last year amounted to 559,770 pounds over what the shearing would have been with the old average."

Cellulose Research Dr. Frank Thone, Science Service editor in biology, in a copyright report on the Dearborn Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Science, says that "Mrs. Wanda K. Farr, working at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, has turned on cellulose itself the most powerful of scientific instruments, to find out how it is built, what makes it stick together, and in general why it acts as it does. Her researches have shown that this highly important substance is formed in pellets, extremely tiny yet visible under a high-power microscope. The pellets are fastened together with a kind of gluey stuff. After dissolving out this vegetable glue and pressing the pure cellulose pellets together, Mrs. Farr has been able to obtain photographs patterns of the cellulose molecules, by shooting X-rays through them. Solutions of these molecular picture puzzles are highly important to practical chemists, who use them in figuring out their problems; for modern chemistry might appropriately be termed 'molecular engineering.'"

A. S. Hitchcock (Bull. Misc. Inf. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, No. 1) W. Dallimore, in a note on the late Albert Spear Hitchcock (Bureau of Plant Industry) says: "...In order to study grasses in their natural habitats and to make collections for the Washington Grass Herbarium, he made extensive expeditions to many parts of the world...In 1929, he was invited to attend the combined meetings of the British and South African Associations for the Advancement of Science at Cape Town and Johannesburg. The return journey to the United States was made via Southern Rhodesia and East Africa...Wherever he stopped Hitchcock collected grasses, and even on a railway journey he was to be seen struggling into the carriage at the last minute heavily laden with bundles of specimens snatched during a brief halt. It would take far more space than can be allotted here to do full justice to Dr. Hitchcock's numerous and invaluable contributions to our knowledge of the Gramineae... Hitchcock was undoubtedly one of the world's most distinguished agrostologists, and his name will be linked with those of Triniius, Nees, Bentham, Hackel and Stapf, as one who has greatly advanced and clarified our knowledge of the grasses."

Congress, May 20 Senator Pope had inserted in the Record the opinion of the Supreme Court holding that past offenses under the grain futures act are not a basis for an order by the Secretary of Agriculture, depriving a member of his rights on the board of trade. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported out without amendment the bill S. 4584 to amend the migratory bird treaty act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755) to extend and adopt its provisions to the convention between the United States and the United Mexican States (H.Rept. 2692). The Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment S. 81 to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts by the Department of Agriculture (H.Rept. 2698); and H.R. 11929 granting to Iowa for state park purposes certain land of the United States in Clayton County, Iowa (H.Rept. 2699). The Committee on the District of Columbia reported out without amendment H.J.Res. 263 to declare December 26, 1936, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia (H.Rept. 2694).

Pickle Research "For some reason or other the scientific study of vegetable pickling has attracted remarkably few devotees, despite the varied problems of great interest that it offers to the biochemist," says H. B. Cronshaw, in Food (London, May). "It is unfortunate that we should have to turn to America for any record of work carried out on a scientific basis, but the fact remains that beyond German work, which is rather difficult of access, the only investigators who are actively contributing to this department of food technology are F. W. Fabian and his colleagues in the bacteriological section of the Michigan Experiment Station and Professor Cruess at the University of California...The latest of Fabian's reports is a biochemical and bacteriological study of the curing process involved in the production of genuine dill pickles. The reason for the flavor which characterises this preparation is not entirely due to the dill and other spices which are added at the beginning of the fermentation, but it is directly dependent upon the delicate flavors developed during the curing process...During fermentation there is a definite sequence of bacterial population. At the beginning, Gram positive cocci predominate. These are replaced by short rods, the majority of which are Gram positive. Towards the end of the fermentation these in turn are replaced by long rods."

Electrically Heated Hotbeds Like many farmers of truck, Charles J. Gault near Magnolia, Arkansas, has worried about pre-season competition from the warmer Rio Grande area. Now his problem is solved by the use of an electrical hotbed capable of growing 1,000,000 plants and having a total area of one-tenth of an acre, says Science Service. Eight thousand feet of soil-heating cable are used in eight covered beds. Temperatures of from 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit can be maintained in the ground when outside temperatures are as low as 15 or 20 degrees. The air temperature of the beds ranged from 40 to 60 degrees. First planting in the beds, it is revealed in Electrical Workd, occurred last January 27. Capacity of the heating cable is 50 kilowatts of electrical power. The heat released is 6,500 b.t.u. per hour for each of the eight sections. Installation cost was \$3,000.

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 21 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.35. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 11.50-12.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 102 5/8-105 5/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 100 5/8-102 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ -94 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ -96 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ -103 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 5/8-53 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ -66 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 67-67 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ -65; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24; K.C. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -27; Chi. 24-26; St. Louis 26-27 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-65; No. 2, Minneap. 32-33; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ -168 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$6-\$6.75 per double-head barrel in the East. South Carolina Cobblers \$5.60-\$6.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$4.50 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.85-\$3.40 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$2.35-\$2.40 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.60 in the East; \$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 65¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-35¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. East Shore Virginia and Maryland various varieties of strawberries \$1.75-\$4 per 32-quart crate in Baltimore; \$3.50-\$4.50 f.o.b. East Shore points. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.35-\$1.75 and Baldwins \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 11.56 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.37 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.36 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.30 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 cents; 91 Score, 27 cents; 90 Score, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15-15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ -22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXI, No. 46

Section 1

May 23, 1936

COMMERCIAL COOPERATION Launched on a program of commercial cooperation with other nations, the United States must follow that course or push the world toward economic distress, political and governmental chaos and military adventure, Secretary of State Hull said in New York yesterday in defending the reciprocal trade and tariff policies of the administration. He was honor guest at a "world trade" luncheon meeting sponsored by the Merchants Association as part of the Maritime Day celebration that was the climax of the observance of Foreign Trade Week. Secretary Hull assailed advocates of self containment and asked support for the administration's policy of "enlightened nationalism" which he said "avoids the extremes of both isolationist and internationalistic economic policies". (New York Times.)

SALES OF FARM EQUIPMENT UP Sales of farm equipment in the United States this year are expected to exceed those in 1935 by 25 percent. H. D. Davis, director of research for the Farm Equipment Institute, predicted yesterday that they would total about \$375,000,000 compared with \$300,000,000 last year and the accepted normal of \$413,000,-000 annually between 1928 and 1930. The figure covers domestic sales only. "A late spring delayed sales this year," Mr. Davis said, "but now the demands have spurted to such an extent manufacturers feel confident their totals for the year will exceed 1935 by about 25 percent." (A.P.)

JAPAN'S TRADE "Yesterday was an important date in Japan's commercial history," says Hugh Byas in a Tokyo wireless to the New York Times. "A few hours after the United States increased her tariffs on Japanese cotton textiles, Australia imposed higher duties on Japanese silks and cottons. Both increases followed unsuccessful negotiations in which Japan tried to use her buying power in the Australian and American markets to obtain concessions. The double failure marks the definite arrival of the time when Japan's rising tide of exports encounters rising barriers in market after market..."

FLOOD CONTROL BILL PASSED The House passed yesterday by 162 to 156 the Senate-approved Overton bill for flood control in the lower Mississippi Valley, but it forced on the seates land damage costs for project construction and refused to authorize an appropriation for the 26 dams on the Arkansas River, amended into the bill last Thursday. (Press.)

4-H Clubs Promote Farm Accounting "...Boys and girls in 4-H clubs are doing much to widen the interest in farm accounting," says the Utah Farmer (May 10). "Many believe that they promise one of the best means at hand to popularize the practice. Their organization has closed the second National Farm Accounting Contest and the third is on the way. This contest, sponsored by the International Harvester, shows what can be accomplished with careful records. It is highly illuminating to see how the club members have collected, organized and analyzed the results of a year's farm business. The winner of the contest, Robert Parmele, 18, Davenport, Iowa, completed a record on his father's 240-acre farm which judges called complete, accurate and an excellent analysis. It was compared with the average of 20 farms of the same size. He suggested as possible changes that would improve earnings, increasing the production of the dairy herd, increasing gains on hogs, expanding egg production and raising the labor and equipment efficiency... There will be more profit in farming when every farmer keeps complete, accurate records and profits by the information that these records bring to light."

Grassland for Poultry Country Life (London, May 2) says that "the importance of suitable grassland for poultry is being increasingly recognized through the value that is to be derived from the protein content in the grass supplied and which in practice is one means of cheapening the cost of poultry feeding. Experimental work in northern Ireland, confirmed in this country, is proving that poultry do not require the high quantity of protein in their diet that was considered necessary at one time. It is therefore necessary to recognize the contribution that suitable grassland makes in this direction, which is only repeating the experience common to other classes of livestock, which now receive supplementary allowances, chiefly of starchy foods, during the grazing season. This is true of both dairy cows and beef cattle."

Sound Films for Farmers "Sound motion pictures that offer entertainment as well as provide well-directed lessons in farming are being shown to rural people in Louisiana as an effective supplement to the county and home demonstration agents' program," reports Marjorie B. Arbour, agricultural editor, Louisiana State University, in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (May). "The agricultural extension division purchased a sound truck so completely equipped that it can go into the most obscure and isolated sections of the state and provide sound pictures that will rival the performances of the best theaters of the cities...The visual education project is directed by E. J. Giering, assistant engineer. Mr. Giering travels over the state with the equipment showing motion pictures, charts, diagrams and film strips at meetings of farm people as a means of strengthening and simplifying the practices advocated by the extension agents. Some of the films he uses are obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture..."

Cube Root Production of cube root has increased rapidly in recent years, particularly in Peru, reports the Commerce Department. The Peruvian exports in 1935 aggregated 439 metric tons compared with 106 tons during the preceding year, 16 tons in 1933, 78 tons in 1932 and only 2 tons in 1931.

Congress, The Senate passed H.R. 8455 authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control. The Senate made H.R. 6772 to amend the grain futures act to prevent and remove obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grains and other commodities, etc. The Senate received a communication from the President transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Rural Electrification Administration for the fiscal year 1937, amounting to \$1,450,000, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations (S.Doc. 241). The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out without amendment H.R. 9483 to extend the provisions of the forest exchange act, as amended, to certain lands so that they may become part of the Umatilla and Whitman National Forests (S.Rept. 2063). The House began debate on S. 3531 to amend "the act for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and for other purposes," approved May 15, 1928. Rep. Rogers of Massachusetts had inserted in the Record a report from the Tariff Commission providing for increasing the duty on cotton textiles from Japan. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 8271 to amend "the act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States." approved May 22, 1928 (H.Rept. 2729). The House Committee on Agriculture also reported out without amendment H.J.Res. 366 providing for the establishment of a game management supply depot and laboratory and for other purposes (S.Rept. 2730); and, with amendment, S.J.Res. 38 for the adjustment and settlement of losses sustained by cooperative marketing associations (S.Rept. 2734).

Steel Farm "The need of fire-resisting materials in farm dwellings and buildings made it almost inevitable that a simplified type of construction would be developed in the low-cost field," says Fred B. White in *Agricultural Engineering* (May). "Quite a bit of study has been directed along the lines of a completely prefabricated steel house. As much as could be said for the remarkable progress that has been made in these efforts, this type of dwelling, of course, is still somewhat beyond the means of the average southern farm builder. One company, in an effort to demonstrate the practicability of the application of sheet steel in farm buildings, recently designed and erected a model farm homestead, consisting of a four-room dwelling and several auxiliary farm buildings. However, since previous developments had already established the practicability of using sheet steel for farm buildings, such as barns, stables, etc., this farm homestead was developed primarily to establish an actual test of the application of sheet steel in farm dwellings and to provide an example of an adequate farm dwelling which might be helpful in promoting better housing in agricultural sections..."

"Refloating" Science has suggested a possible method of determining whether sinking Santa Clara Valley, the rich prune and apricot region which has dropped more than five feet in twenty years, rests upon underground water. Dr. C. F. Tolman, Stanford University geologist, said that a water conservation project had accumulated enough storage to "refloat" the valley if its settling was due to recession of the underground water level. (A.P.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 47

Section 1

May 25, 1936

CURRENCY STABILIZATION Opposition to international agreements for currency stabilization was voiced Saturday night by Prof. James Harvey Rogers of Yale University, former currency adviser to President Roosevelt, who contended in an address before the Academy of World Economics that instead, "continued intelligent management of the dollar on gold" was necessary. E. A. Goldenweiser, director of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, who was another speaker on the program, observing foreign trade week, predicted that the gold standard would emerge from the present "ordeal" in a "greatly modified and more realistic form." (New York Times.)

R.R. DELIVERY SERVICE The Interstate Commerce Commission issued Saturday an order suspending free pick-up and delivery schedules of railroads for official territory east of Chicago and north of Virginia cities, which otherwise would have gone into effect today. As a result of this reversal of an earlier decision, the whole problem in relation to the so-called eastern territory will be threshed out at hearings to begin before the commission on June 16. (Press.)

JERSEY HERD RECORD Averaging 465.80 pounds butterfat, 8,876 pounds or over 4,000 quarts of milk for a year of production testing recently ended, the herd of purebred Jersey cows owned by Perry B. Gaines at his Riverview Farms at Carrollton, Kentucky, has made the highest average butterfat yield ever made in the United States by a Jersey herd averaging 50 or more cows in milk daily in an official herd test. (Press.)

INFECTED RAW MILK Infected raw milk was held responsible by the New Jersey Department of Health yesterday for an epidemic of septic sore throat that has caused six deaths in five municipalities of Bergen County. More than 150 cases of the illness have been reported. The milk was traced to one dairy and the department has ordered that all milk sold by it be pasteurized. There has been a decrease in the number of new cases since pasteurization began, and those that have recently developed are due to use of the raw milk previously, the department's investigation showed. (New York Times.)

Garden Composts The Gardeners' Chronicle (London, May 2) says editorially: "...Messrs. W.J.C. Lawrence and J. Newell have been putting the problem of potting soils to a careful thorough-going test and have discovered that even the methods used by the best of ^{gardeners} are susceptible of very great improvement...The perfect compost must evidently be free from pests and diseases which attack young plants. The ordinary ingredients used in making composts are not. Therefore they must be made free from pests and plant parasites by sterilisation. Sterilisation--partial sterilisation--of soil is easy enough... But may not partial sterilisation damage the ingredients? Loam, leaf mould or moss peat and sand together, it may be with ballast for drainage, are the ordinary components of a compost. Do they affect one another adversely as a result of changes brought about by sterilisation at 212 degrees F.? They do. Therefore, it must be good practice to sterilise the ingredients separately...The perfect compost should contain enough of all the essential plant foods that roots need if growth is to be satisfactory...Partial sterilisation of soil is stated to let loose locked-up stores of nitrogen...Experiments described recently in these pages show that the chief deficiency in composts is phosphoric acid... The quantity required to make seedlings go on growing in the compost without check is very small, say, three-quarters of an ounce of superphosphate to a bushel of soil ^{and} sulphate of potash at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce to the bushel...It is a fine piece of work, this enquiry into the perfect compost, and will lead to further and much needed investigations into the fertility of the garden and its soils."

Uses for Grain Hulls "Grain hulls and other crop wastes may presently supply us with anesthetic and antiseptic agents as good as any now being produced," says an editorial in the Milwaukee Journal (May 15). "Experiments being carried on at the medical school of the University of California with these agricultural wastes have so far proved very promising and it is confidently expected by the experimenters that these wastes may some day have decided commercial value. Thus does the world move. Coal tar was once merely a necessary nuisance in the break down of coal. Now it is a highly valuable byproduct which gives to the world hundreds of dyestuffs and medicinal chemicals. Cotton seed was once a real problem to the cotton grower. Now it gives us a widely used cooking oil as well as cattle feeds and fertilizers. Now it is grain hulls. They have, of course, a limited use as bran. If everything goes well they will have a far more important use as the raw material for chemicals as good in some respects and better in others than some chemicals we now use. This utilization of 'wastes' is a wonderful thing. Not only are new and important products given the world but old agricultural and industrial problems are solved."

Egyptian Orchards The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture is studying the feasibility of cooperative orchard fumigation, according to advices from Cairo to the Commerce Department. It is reported 53 land owners have subscribed to the plan, which provides for mobile teams supplied with all equipment and materials necessary for the work. These units will be equipped from capital supplied by owners of 20 acres or more of orchards.

Congress, The House passed H.R. 11929 granting to Iowa for state park purposes certain land of the United States in Clayton County, Iowa. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out with amendment H.R. 5168 authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, of Maryland, for park purposes (H.Rept. 2754). The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported out with amendment the food and drug bill S. 5 (H.Rept. 2755).

British Livestock Industry "Everyone agrees that it is essential for British farming that the livestock industry should be put on its feet," says an editorial in *The Field* (London, May 9).

"Treasury subsidies and import quotas have failed to put beef production on a paying basis and to restore the balance of the farming industry more effective steps must be taken to encourage the rearing and feeding of beef cattle. The Prime Minister recently received a deputation from the National Farmers Union on this question, and the President of the Board of Trade has attended the Parliamentary Agricultural Committee to explain why there has been prolonged delay in arranging new trade agreements with the Dominions and Argentina in terms that will give the home producer of beef a better chance of earning a decent livelihood. The cabinet has been much concerned with international politics since this Parliament assembled and inevitably attention has been diverted from urgent problems at home. Now that the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade have heard at first hand the difficulties of the home producer, there is reason to hope that the Minister of Agriculture will have the Cabinet with him in determining that the drift must be stopped and a satisfactory basis established for the restoration of the livestock industry."

African Soil Erosion The question of soil erosion is by no means confined to the United States, where it is so much to the forefront these days, but has had to be tackled in South Africa as well. In a report published in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, of Ottawa, it is stated that the anti-erosion plans launched in 1933 have yielded excellent results. One important method adopted is the construction of catchment basins for water. These have more than paid for themselves in tiding livestock over dry periods and serving as a source of water supply for small irrigation schemes, particularly in enabling small acreages of alfalfa to be grown as supplementary feed for livestock. (Northwestern Miller, May 20.)

April Foreign Trade The Department of Commerce has disclosed that this country's trade balance was "unfavorable" in April for the third time in as many months. The value of imports exceeded exports by almost \$9,000,000. Preliminary figures on the month's trade released by the department placed the value of exports in April at \$193,490,000 compared with imports of \$202,437,000. Although the adverse trade balance continued through April, both exports and imports were larger than during the corresponding month last year for the fourth consecutive time.

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 22 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.50. Slaughter spring lambs good and choice 11.75-12.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 102 3/8-105 3/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 100 3/8-102 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 90-95; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 89-108; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -95 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ -100 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 101-101 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 1/8-53 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ -65 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 64-64 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61-63 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 64; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 3/8-23 7/8; K.C. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ -25 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ -26 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-56; No. 2, Minneap. 32-33; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ -168 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$6-\$6.25 per double-head barrel in the East. South Carolina Cobblers \$5.75-\$6.50 per stave barrel in eastern markets; \$4.75-\$5 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.85-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in terminal markets; \$2.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.50-\$2.75 in the East; \$2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 70¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 35¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.40-\$1.90 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. East Shore Maryland and Delaware various varieties of strawberries \$3.50-\$4.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$3-\$5.50 f.o.b. East Shore Points. New York U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1-\$1.15.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 11.58 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.38 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.39 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.32 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 cents; 91 Score, 27 cents; 90 Score, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15-15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials 23-24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 48

Section 1

May 26, 1936

IMPORT DUTIES IN TAX BILL The Senate Finance Committee pushed forward yesterday with revision of the revenue measure, hoping to increase its yield to meet the demands of President Roosevelt and report it to the Senate for action by tomorrow. Two tariff proposals, one of which was offered by Senator Steiner and the other by Senator Capper, would have levied new import duties on lumber and on tapioca and certain other starches competing with corn products. Both proposals were rejected, but this did not stop the drive for an additional import tax on oil, including vegetable oils and fats, which is expected to reach a vote in the committee today. (New York Times.)

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS More and better jobs can be provided for the nation's workers, not through a division of the work now available among a larger number of employees but by modernizing industry's productive facilities, Alfred P. Sloan said last night, according to a San Francisco report to the New York Times. The nation's industrial plant, he declared, is obsolete. To stimulate the "rebuilding of America," Mr. Sloan urged business to make larger financial provision for the obsolescence of plants. He also called upon the government to adopt a "more intelligent system of taxation," which would promote the rebuilding of industrial plants by granting exemption from taxation where new facilities are substituted for old ones.

"MARRIAGE CLAUSE" The House Rules Committee today will decide whether to grant a special rule for the Celler bill to repeal the "marriage clause" provision in the economy act of 1932. President Roosevelt yesterday added his indorsement to the move to repeal the famed section 213 provided the substitute statute, limiting the combined salaries of husband and wife in government service to \$4,000, is adopted. (Washington Post.)

BRAZILIAN TRADE POLICY A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says Brazil will not embark on any trade expansion scheme that clashes with the commercial treaty with the United States, a member of the Federal Trade Council asserted yesterday. He denied that accords with countries having compensated currencies would change Brazil's commercial policies. The Brazilian Government plans to increase trade through equal-treatment treaties. Special accords will be made with Germany and other countries on a compensated currency basis, it was stressed.

Forest Products Cooperative K. E. Barracough and J. S. Herr, New Hampshire Extension foresters, in the Journal of Forestry (May), describe the Forest Products Association, Inc., New Hampshire. "...With a membership of about 200 farm woodland owners, the association has under its control some 60,000 acres of woodland. These members have indicated that they have approximately 150,000 cords of merchantable pulpwood for sale at the present time and they would like to market annually approximately 20,000 cords. The Forest Service uses the figure of one-sixth of a cord per acre as the annual growth of pulpwood for northern New Hampshire. Applying this figure to the 60,000 acres under the control of the association at the present time, the annual cut would be 10,000 cords. If the association is successful in applying forest practice rules on the lands of its members, it should be possible eventually greatly to increase the annual yield per acre. Also, it is quite possible for the association to more than double the farm woodland acreage under its control, thus increasing the possible annual cut materially and still have the region on a sustained yield basis...The cooperative marketing of forest products is a pioneer effort and much valuable experience is being obtained. The association has been favorably received by the farmers and the business men of the region. If woodlands in private ownership are to continue to grow suitable forest products for use, every effort must be made to encourage the practice of forestry on such lands. Through a forest products cooperative marketing organization where equal consideration is the right of each member, it is possible that a new interest may develop in the proper management of privately owned timberlands."

Patents for Research George D. Jones, writing on "Patent Principles and Practice" in Agricultural Engineering (May) says: "...A great deal of the research carried on by our educational institutions must of necessity be concerned with the extension of work that is not utilitarian. However, there is a large amount of research work going on that frequently results in discoveries or inventions of great value. Some of the inventions must be protected against misuse by the general public, while other inventions are of great commercial interest. Each institution in which these inventions are produced is necessarily faced with a rather grave problem, namely, is it advisable to dedicate the discovery to the public, or should the invention be patented, licenses issued thereon, and the returns therefrom be placed in the treasury of the university? Legally, of course, the invention rightfully belongs to the inventor. However, either due to a contract or understanding, or due to the inventor's interest in the institution, the patents are generally assigned to the university, or an association, or to a corporation. Numerous universities have adopted policies in the handling of discoveries which originate with the faculty and graduate worker. The fact still remains, however, that all of the institutions of learning are facing a grave problem as to how to develop these patented inventions for the greatest social benefit. This question is certainly becoming one that is harder to answer each day..."

Cauliflower Browning "In recent years cauliflower growing in the Catskill mountain district has had a serious setback by a physiological disease which causes a browning of the curd of the cauliflower," says American Agriculturist (May 23). "Scientists have found no fungus or bacteria growth which causes it. Discoloration first appears as small water-soaked areas in the stem and in the center and small branches of the curd. The head is bitter, either raw or cooked. So severe has the disease become that a survey of 150 farms with 443 acres of cauliflower made in 1934 showed 30 percent of the crop ruined. What appears to be a simple remedy was discovered by the department of vegetable crops of the New York State College of Agriculture. Experiments in the application of borax at the rate of 5 pounds to the acre in one application and 2 1/2 pounds in another in 1934 showed almost complete control of cauliflower affected with browning. Check rows where borax was not used were severely affected by the disease. No apparent injury resulted from the treatments. Experiments were continued this winter in the greenhouses of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, using Delaware County soils...The results are not yet completely conclusive but to us they are certainly enough so that if we were growing cauliflower in 1936 we would be sure to try the simple, inexpensive safeguard of applying borax. This is another example of the contribution to agriculture made by research and education."

Newsprint Mill Newsprint will be manufactured from southern wood in a southern mill by January 1938, members of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association were assured recently by James G. Stahlman, Nashville Banner, chairman of the SNPA committee which has had the project in hand for more than two years. More than sufficient tonnage to operate the mill was guaranteed by the members in executive session, Mr. Stahlman said. (Editor & Publisher, May 23.)

Grass Drying Methods "The attempts that have been made to evolve a suitable method of drying grass on an economic basis appear now to be within sight of realization," says Country Life (London, May 9). "...Investigations carried out at Cambridge a few years ago indicated that young grass has a quality far in excess of what was commonly believed. They showed that young grass when dried artificially has a feeding value approaching that of the ordinary concentrates employed for the winter feeding of cattle. From this stage there began an intensive concentration on the problem of finding an economic method of drying young grass, in order to give the farmer a foodstuff that would compare favorably in both price and quality with the concentrates that figure so prominently in intensive farming practice. To the research staffs of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., has fallen the greater part of this responsibility; meanwhile progress has been made in exploring the relative utility of different crops on the basis of essential food constituents. It can be shown that in ordinary farming practice the efficiency of arable land is much greater than that of ordinary grassland for the output of food. The new knowledge, however, necessitates a revision of outlook. Young grass provides more proteins per acre than any other crop, with the possible exception of marrow stem kale. Farmers are already appreciating the importance of the kale crop in modern practice and the development of a new type of grass drier is certainly opening up possibilities undreamed of a few years ago..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 25 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.70. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 11.75-12.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 103 3/8-105 3/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 101 3/8-103 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 88 7/8-93 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 88-108 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94; Chi. 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ -100 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 78 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -52 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -64 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 64; No. 3 yellow Chi. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ -63; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 22 7/8-23 3/8; K.C. 24-25 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ -25 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -26 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 30-31; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ -165 $\frac{1}{2}$.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$6.25-\$7.50 per stave barrel in the East; \$5.50 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.25-\$3.60 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$2.90-\$3.05 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.65-\$3.10 in the East; \$2.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.30 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.85 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 60¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 35¢-40¢ f.o.b. Laredo. East Shore Maryland and Delaware various varieties of strawberries \$3-\$4 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$3-\$5.50 f.o.b. East Shore Points. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.50-\$5 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistants \$2.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.45-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 11.63 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.39 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.47 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.41 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 cents; 91 Score, 27 cents; 90 Score, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 cents; Y. Americas, 16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ -22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 49

Section 1

May 27, 1936

OPPOSE
DUST-BOWL
EVACUATION

A suggestion by the Oklahoma Soil Conservation Commission that sections of the Southwest's "dust bowl" be evacuated in a 10-year fight against soil erosion brought defiant protests last night from Oklahoma panhandle farmers, encouraged by recent heavy rains. F. L. Vaughan, commission vice chairman, announced that complete evacuation of all "non-urban" sections of the panhandle, center of severe dust storms in the past, would be recommended to the next state legislature. Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico would be asked to enact similar laws. (A.P.)

FOREIGN TRADE
PROTECTION

Reports from Washington yesterday that the United States is contemplating strong steps to protect American foreign trade interests in China, Brazil and Australia were received with acclaim by foreign traders in New York, says the New York Times. The moves directed at Brazil and Japan met with complete favor, while those reported planned against Australia were approved with reservations. Foreign traders pointed out that Australian discrimination against United States products would probably be tightened as a result of any action by this country. Producers here sold Australia \$57,088,000 worth of goods last year as compared with \$14,653,000 imported from that market. (New York Times.)

BUS FARES
REDUCED

Moving swiftly to meet the scheduled reductions in railroad fares, officials of the Greyhound, Blue Ridge, Great Eastern, Short Line and Safeway Trailways bus systems yesterday announced rates as low as 1 1/2 cents per mile. These rates go into effect June 1, the day before the railroads were ordered to reduce their fares to 2 cents a mile. (Press.)

SEARS ROEBUCK
SALES RECORD

Sears, Roebuck & Company yesterday reported sales volume of \$41,450,978 for the fourth period from April 24 to May 21 was larger than for any corresponding period in the company's history. The volume was 28.8 percent greater than for the same period last year and has been exceeded by only three other periods in the company's records. (A.P.)

FOREST FIRE

The forest fire which raged over more than 8 square miles of the south New Jersey pine belt since Saturday night was reported under control last night after five men had been burned to death. More than 2,000 soldiers, civilians and CCC workers battled the flames, aided by fire apparatus from 21 towns, before they were brought under control. (U.P.)

Katahdin Potato Katahdin, a comparatively new potato variety, is gradually replacing the Rural New Yorker potato in the Montrose, Carbondale and San Juan basin sections of Colorado, says C. H. Metzger, associate horticulturist at Colorado Experiment Station. Katahdin was developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and introduced and tested by the experiment station at its mountain substation near Avon. This past year four growers in Montrose County obtained yields of more than 600 bushels of Katahdin to the measured acre. Tests indicate that Katahdin is an excellent yielder on non-irrigated lands. Preliminary experiments in the Greeley irrigated region have given contradictory results, Metzger says. Further tests are planned in cooperation with individual growers this coming season. (Seed World, May 22.)

Australian Trade Policy "The appointment of a subcommittee of the (Australian) Federal Parliament to consider action to rectify the balance of trade with the United States is a welcome step in the direction of more reciprocal trading," says an editorial in the Pastoral Review (Melbourne, April 16). "As pointed out by Mr. Fairbairn in the House of Representatives recently, 'the alarming growth of imports from the United States is, in view of Australia's general trade balance position, a grave menace to our trade with the United Kingdom and other good customer nations and consequently to our export industries.' Imports from the United States have increased tremendously during the last two and a half years, and in that period their value has exceeded that of exports to the U.S. by 22,000,000 pounds. This means, said Mr. Fairbairn, that our ability to trade with our good customer countries is being whittled away to the extent of the demand exercised by our oversea customers, which in turn is dependent on their ability to sell their goods. Admitting the multilateral nature of trade balances, the United States is practically, and to a certain extent unavoidably, a negligible factor as a customer for our exports..."

Farm Tenancy A report in Editor & Publisher (May 23) on the recent convention of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, says: "Prolonged discussion was provoked by the address of Dr. W. W. Alexander, assistant administrator of the Resettlement Administration. 'The condition of the landless population makes the South a seedbed for social unrest,' Dr. Alexander declared. '...The problem of farm tenancy, with all the evils it brings in its train, has become so serious in the last generation for the country as a whole that it is a matter of concern to every agricultural state in the union...' Since 1900, Dr. Alexander stated, the proportion of tenant farmers in the South had increased from 47 to 54 percent, and in Mississippi to 72 percent. This is considerably more of an increase than in other sections of the country, and is not, as is generally believed, primarily a problem affecting the negro, Dr. Alexander said... 'As a foundation for a practical program,' he concluded, 'there must be of course a new method of land tenure. It must be made possible for farmers to own their land; with ownership as the goal and with rents paid toward that ultimate ownership, their whole attitude toward the land can be changed. Eventually, these aimless drifters uprooted in mind as well as in body, can become settlers again with a stake in their community...'

Congress, May 25 The Senate agreed to the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill, H.R. 11418, for 1937. It debated H.R. 6772 to amend the grain futures act to prevent and remove obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grains and other commodities. Senator McNary submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the first deficiency appropriation bill, H.R. 12624, for 1936, as follows: On page 31, line 21, immediately preceding the figures "\$156,750,000" to insert the following: "And the acquisition of lands for national and state forests"; and on page 21, line 24, to strike out the last comma and add the words "including forestry". The Senate Committee on Education and Labor reported out without amendment S. 4671, to amend the act approved February 1, 1928, concerning actions on account of death or personal injury within places under exclusive jurisdiction of the United States (S.Rept. 2080). The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out the following: without amendment, S. 4346, granting to Iowa for state park purposes certain land of the United States in Clayton County, Iowa (S.Rept. 2087), and without amendment, S. 8312, to add certain lands to the Rogue River National Forest in Oregon (S.Rept 2092).

New Crop Varieties "The Cornell University Experiment Station at Ithaca has developed an early maturity variety of soybeans for grain and a double-cross hybrid ensilage corn which are fast-coming into commercial production," says E. D. Swope, in Seed World (May 22). "These new introductions were well tested out in New York... They may also prove to be adapted to New England, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and parts of lower Ontario...Seed of Cayuga soybeans were distributed to growers in 1934 and about 4,000 bushels were produced that year...The outstanding characteristics of this new variety are early maturity, stiff stems, non-shattering and good yields...Double-cross 29-3 is a new hybrid ensilage corn of high yield and early maturity. It has proved to be adapted to practically all parts of New York and is superior to all of the older varieties in yield of total dry matter as well as in the amount of grain in the ensilage. In trials at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1935 it made the best showing among all the corns tested for silage production. About 2,300 bushels of seed of this new hybrid were put on the market this spring."

Restricted Feeding of Pigs "As a result of pig-feeding trials at Cambridge (England), the cult of restricted feeding for bacon pigs has become common," says Country Life (London, May 16). "In effect, the system involves a slowing up of the rate of fattening by feeding rations that are below the full appetite of the pig. The effect is to ensure that pigs do not lay on an undue quantity of fat which, in normal circumstances, affects the grading of the pigs detrimentally. The Cambridge trials suggest that restricted feeding is economically sound, and that, although the fattening period is longer in consequence, the higher payment received for better grading makes the system worth while...It is in the interests of the bacon producer that breeders should concentrate on evolving a type of pig that will grade well on an unrestricted diet and in doing so reach bacon weight in the shortest time. Rapidity of turnover is an important economic factor even in agriculture and this should receive its full share of attention from pig breeders..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 26 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.75. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 12.00-13.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $102\frac{1}{4}$ - $105\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. $100\frac{1}{4}$ - $102\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 87-92; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $86\frac{3}{4}$ -107; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 90-94; Chi. $92\frac{1}{2}$ - $101\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 77; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 7/8-51 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $62\frac{3}{4}$ - $64\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $61\frac{3}{4}$ - $63\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 22 5/8-23 1/8; K.C. $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $25\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $23\frac{3}{4}$ -25; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 30-31; No. 1 flax-seed, Minneap. $159\frac{3}{4}$ - $164\frac{3}{4}$.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$6-\$7.25 per stave barrel in the East; \$5.75-\$6 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.50-\$3.75 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$3.15-\$3.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.85-\$3.25 in eastern cities; \$2.60-\$2.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 60¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 35¢ f.o.b. Wilson-Karnes District. East Shore Maryland and Delaware various varieties of strawberries \$2-\$3 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; auction sales \$2.75-\$5.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.25-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lettuce crate in terminal markets; 80¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.75-\$4 per standard crate of 45¢ melons in the East; Resistants, hard ripes precooled, \$2.50 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 11.63 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.28 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.48 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.42 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 cents; 91 Score, 27 cents; 90 Score, $26\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 cents; Y. Americas, 16-16 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 22-22 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXI, No. 50

Section 1

May 28, 1926

WORLD COUNTRY WOMEN'S CONVENTION The largest convention of women Washington, D.C., ever has entertained will be opened Saturday when the Associated Country Women of the World, composed of rural housewives from 22 foreign countries and the United States, begins its third triennial meeting. Approximately 6,500 women are expected to attend, coming from such widely separated points as Ceylon and Germany, Palestine and Norway, Southern Rhodesia and Latvia, and from every section of the United States. This will be the first meeting on American soil. When plans for the convention were made an attendance of 2,000 seemed likely, but the lure of a visit to the National Capital swelled the number. More than three times that number are coming. (Washington Post.)

AUSTRALIAN TRADE A Canberra wireless to the New York Times says Sir Henry Somer Gullett, Assistant Minister in the Australian Cabinet, does not share Tokyo's fears that the new tariff policy will seriously prejudice Japanese interests. He asserted that Japanese restrictions of Australian wool imports would greatly injure Australia but that it would also injure the Japanese wool importers, who make greater profits than the Australian growers. Apart from wool, Australia exports very little to Japan because of the prohibitive tariffs.

FROG HOPPER IN MARYLAND Dr. Ernest N. Cory, Maryland state entomologist, reported yesterday an outbreak of the "spittle bug" or "frog hopper" in four counties. "The county agents of the Extension Service in Kent, Harford, Cecil and Baltimore Counties have reported serious infestations in clover fields in their territories," Dr. Cory said. "Cutting the clover and alfalfa is indicated in order to prevent the maturing of the insects and the continuation of the damage." (A.P.)

BIRD MIGRATION There was a notable migration of birds from South to North in the eastern part of the country this spring, according to a statement by Ludlow Griscom, made public yesterday by the National Association of Audubon Societies. Mr. Griscom, who is research curator of zoology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., said that the migration was "one of the earliest and soonest concluded in a great many years." (New York Times.)

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Orders for electric equipment have shown a virtually uninterrupted uptrend since the low of \$57,897,333 in the first quarter of 1933. New orders booked by 78 manufacturers during the first three months ¹⁹³⁵ of 1936 totaled \$153,452,432, against \$121,- \$14,226 in the corresponding period, a gain of 26 percent, according to the Standard Statistics Company. (Press.)

Rubber Tires and High Compression "Judging by the record of work accomplished, the 2-plow general purpose tractor which has been operated by the agricultural engineering department at the University of Illinois for ten and a half years has now developed 3-plow working capacity, not so much by pulling more bottoms or wider tillage tools but by pulling the regular sizes 50 percent faster," says Farm Implement News editorially (May 21). "This increase in working capacity was made possible by two things: first, by mounting the tractor on rubber tires; second, by installing high compression pistons and a cold manifold in order to burn 70 octane gasoline efficiently. The story of the successful conversion was told in a paper by Ray Shawl of the university at the recent SAE meeting at Milwaukee. This reveals new light on the economics of the whole proposition of changing over to air tires and hopping up the engine with high compression... Professor Shawl referred to the hesitancy of some manufacturers to recommend the use of 25 percent more power in a tractor than its transmission was designed to carry... But the safety factor, as indicated by Professor Shawl, is in the pneumatic tires. They cushion the shock, which is usually what causes the damage. On the basis of the Illinois experience, a farmer is reasonably safe in switching to high compression, if, at the same time, he adds rubber tires to the machine if it has not had them before."

Dairy Laboratory Standardization Robert S. Breed, New York Experiment Station (Geneva), writing in the Canadian Public Health Journal (May) on "The Standardization of Laboratory Methods Useful in Controlling the Quality of Dairy Products", says that "much interest in the general subject of the utilization and standardization of laboratory procedures for the control of the sanitary quality of dairy products was shown at the Tenth International Dairy Congress in Rome in 1934... There is a general feeling in European countries that it is desirable to bring about an international standardization of technique in this field and a symposium on this topic is being organized in connection with the Second Microbiological Congress that is to be held in London at the end of July 1936. A number of persons, including representatives from the United States and Canada, have been asked to participate in this discussion. During the coming year still further use will be made of the address list of 1,000 or more laboratories in the United States and Canada using standard methods for the examination of dairy products to distribute questionnaires and information which it is hoped will stimulate laboratory workers to give greater attention to a real standardization of the technique now in use..."

Elevator Sidelines "Many country elevators and feed mills in casting about for a sideline which offers a constant flow of business and which also finds ready acceptance among their customers have taken on the handling of gasoline and other petroleum products either on a bulk or service station basis," reports the Grain & Feed Review (May). "A recent report dealing with the volume of business handled by cooperatives showed that Minnesota ranked second as statewide distributors of gasoline and oil. Elevators in Ohio have long recognized the handling of these products as a profitable adjunct. Dealers in Kansas have also vigorously entered the field..."

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following Examinations unassembled examinations: principal biochemist, \$5,600, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils; senior insect pathologist, \$4,600; associate entomologist (taxonomy) \$3,200; assistant entomologist (taxonomy) \$2,600; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Applications to be on file by June 22.

Congress; The Senate debated H.R. 6772 to amend the grain futures act. Senator George submitted a notice of a motion

May 26 to suspend the standing rules of the Senate for the purpose of proposing to the first deficiency appropriation bill, H.R. 12624, for 1936, the following amendment: On page 100, after line 13, to insert a new section, to be known as section 7(c) as follows: "Not more than \$2,000,000 of the sums appropriated by section 2 of the independent offices appropriation act, 1937, for carrying out sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the soil conservation and domestic allotment act shall be available to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of such act with respect to land devoted to the production of pine oleo-resin and its derivatives, gum turpentine and gum resin." The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment S. 4567 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew for the term of 10 years a lease to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company of a tract of land in the U.S.D.A. Range Livestock Experiment Station, Montana, etc. (S.Rept. 2096); without amendment H.R. 11821, to correct an error in section 16 (e) (1) of the agricultural adjustment act, as amended, with respect to adjustments in taxes on stocks on hand, in the case of a reduction in processing tax (S.Rept. 2097); and without amendment S.J.Res. 268 to amend the "joint resolution authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation with respect to agricultural income and the financial and economic conditions of agricultural producers generally", approved August 27, 1935 (S.Rept. 2098). The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported out with amendment H.R. 10101 to amend the federal farm loan act and the farm credit act of 1935 and for other purposes (S.Rept. 2099). The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill, H.R. 11418, for 1937, was submitted to the House. The House passed H.R. 12120 to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several states and territories. Mr. Christianson addressed the House regarding agricultural problems.

Fertilizer The unusually large volume of foreign trade in fer-
Foreign Trade tilizers and fertilizer materials which had been evident in earlier months continued in March, according to reports compiled by the National Fertilizer Association from the records of the Department of Commerce. Not since April 1930 had the volume of exports been as large as it was in March, when it totaled 178,789 tons, valued at \$2,064,421. There were particularly large increases over March of last year in exports of ammonium sulphate, domestic synthetic sodium nitrate and phosphate rock. In the first three months of this year exports were 100 percent larger in tonnage and 145 percent larger in value than in the corresponding period of 1935, with sharp increases taking place in all groups of materials. (American Fertilizer, May 16.)

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 27 --- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.00; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.65. Slaughter spring lambs, 90 lbs down, 11.75-12.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $101\frac{1}{4}$ - $104\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $99\frac{1}{4}$ - $101\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $87\frac{1}{4}$ - $92\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $87\frac{1}{4}$ - $107\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $91\frac{1}{4}$ - $93\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $88\frac{1}{2}$ - $90\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 99; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $76\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50 1/8-52 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $62\frac{3}{4}$ -65; St. Louis 64; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $61\frac{1}{4}$ -64; St. Louis $63-63\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $22\frac{5}{8}$ - $23\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. $23\frac{3}{4}$ - $25\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $24\frac{3}{4}$ - $25\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 26; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-65; No. 2, Minneap. 30-31; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $160\frac{1}{2}$ - $165\frac{1}{2}$.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$6.25-\$7.50 per stave barrel in the East; \$5.50 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.70-\$4 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$3.40-\$3.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.85-\$3.25 in eastern cities; \$2.60-\$2.65 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin Round Whites \$2.30 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; 80¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 60¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.75-\$4 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; Resistants \$2.50 f.o.b. Brawley. East Shore Maryland and Delaware various varieties of strawberries \$2.50-\$3.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$3-\$4.25 auction sales f.o.b. Eastern Shore points.

The average price for Middling $7\frac{1}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.62 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.00 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.49 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.42 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $27\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 cents; Y.Americas, 16-16 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-25 cents; Standards, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 51

Section 1

May 29, 1936

TVA POWER The Tennessee Valley Authority's right to sell and **RIGHT UPHELD** distribute electric power in Georgia was upheld yesterday by Judge Samuel H. Sibley of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, according to an Atlanta report to the New York Times. Ruling on an appeal of the Georgia Power Company, Judge Sibley refused to enjoin the Authority from operating in Georgia, declaring "the limits of decency are for Congress to consider, but the limit of power has not yet been transgressed by TVA in this case." The power company had charged in its petition to the court "unfair and illegal competition."

AFL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATE William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, estimated yesterday that "the striking rise in production and in business generally" during April put 762,000 unemployed back to work, bringing the Federation's estimate of total unemployment below 12,000,000 for the first time since 1931. The Federation estimated 40,845,000 persons were at work and that the number out of work had been reduced from 12,183,000 at the end of March to 11,506,000. (A.P.)

AIR EXPRESS FOR PLANTS A San Juan cable to the New York Times says Puerto Rico's varicolored bougainvilleas, highly prized decorative vines, are expected soon to be thriving in the Philippines. An air express shipment of the plants left there yesterday, the first from San Juan to Manila. The vines were grown at the U.S. Agricultural Station at Mayaguez and are varieties unknown in the Philippines. They are expected to reach their destination within a week, the plane being scheduled to leave California Sunday, after traveling half way around the world.

WEST POTATO PRICES Potato prices reached the highest point at Seattle, Washington, in 10 years yesterday when new crop supplies sold for \$5 and \$5.25 on produce row, says an Associated Press report. It was an advance of 75 cents to \$1 per hundredweight over day before yesterday's wholesale quotations. Exhaustion of old crop supplies and small offerings of new crop from Washington and California were given as causes.

Farm Credit Loans At the completion of its third year of financing farmers, the Farm Credit Administration has loaned over \$3,704,000,000 since its organization, Governor Myers announced this week. He said that in three years since the program of refinancing agricultural debts was begun, the Farm Credit Administration received applications from about half of all mortgaged farmers in the country and made over 760,000 long-term loans on first and second mortgage security through the federal land banks and land bank commissioner. The Farm Credit Administration has also built up facilities for making short-term loans and loans to farmers' cooperatives and the volume loaned through these institutions is not far short of the tremendous amount advanced on farm mortgages through the land banks. Governor Myers said the average size mortgage loan per farmer during the period was about \$4,000 and the average short-term loan from production credit associations about \$740. (FCA, No. 8-35.)

Science in India "...The Royal Commission on Agriculture (India) have pointed out that 'in spite of marked progress which has been made in many directions during the last quarter of a century, it is hardly an exaggeration to say agricultural research in this country is still in its infancy,'" says an editorial in Current Science (India, April). "'The claims of research have received a half-hearted recognition and the importance of its efficient organisation and conduct is still little understood.' On the recommendation of the commission, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was established, and in the beginning of last year, the Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau was founded...The Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau, which is attached to the Indian Stores Department, has, through its advisory council, formulated a series of problems in the fields of chemistry and engineering, for investigation at the Government Test House...There are now in Great Britain under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 24 research associations in which the department and industries cooperate, 7 research institutions controlled and supported solely by the department, which have been formed for the study of special industrial problems and 40 research stations dealing with agriculture or industry...These are significant illustrations of what is going on over the whole of Europe including Russia..."

Pyrethrum for Scale R. H. Smith, entomologist, University of California, says in California Citrograph (June): "Of the many substances tested by the writer with the hope of finding a toxicant that may be used to increase the effectiveness of highly refined spray oils in the control of the California red scale, pyrethrum has seemed theoretically to afford the greatest promise...A highly concentrated pyrethrum extract has been used in the experiments. One part of the extract when diluted with 20 parts of kerosene and atomized into the atmosphere caused the death of flies within a few minutes. Where spray oil that contained 5 percent of the extract was made to fill a portion of the tracheal system of red scale insects, the insects lived for 3 days...The findings confirm the results of earlier experiments and indicate that pyrethrum is not particularly toxic to the red scale. Further studies will be made to determine whether or not the same degree of tolerance is possessed by other species of scale insects."

Congress, May 27 The Senate debated H.R. 6772 to amend the grain futures act. The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported out with amendments the first deficiency appropriation bill, H.R. 12624, for 1936 (S.Rept. 2108). The Senate received a communication from the President transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation of the Department of Agriculture to make available to the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils the funds necessary to complete a soil survey of the Hawaiian Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations (S.Doc. 247, p.8236). The House debated H.R. 8442 making it unlawful for any person engaged in commerce to discriminate in price or terms of sale between purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality, etc. The House Committee on Civil Service reported out without amendment H.R. 12717 to provide for the right of election by employees, subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, of a joint and survivorship annuity upon retirement (H.Rept. 2826).

New Land Policies A paper by L. C. Gray, assistant administrator, Resettlement Administration, "The Social and Economic Implications of the National Land Program," read at the annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association last December, is printed in the May issue of the Journal of Farm Economics. One paragraph says: "The New Deal has resulted in the development of a number of innovations in land policy as well as in the amplification of some of the progressive policies already developed. The single most distinctive characteristic of the innovations in land policy is the more direct concern with social and human problems, particularly those involved in agricultural land policy. The war cry of the earlier conservation movement was 'save our natural resources'; the movement emphasized the reservation and protection of forests, parks and other nonagricultural lands on which no attempt at permanent settlement had been made. The slogan of the new land policy is 'use the land for its most beneficial purpose'; the programs reflecting this policy are most directly concerned with the use of misuse of land that has been, or can be, settled. Land is being opened or closed to settlement by these programs, not only to conserve physical resources but more particularly to improve the economic opportunities and social well-being of the groups of families utilizing them."

Chinese Tung Oil China's production and distribution of vegetable oils, including tung and perilla, has been placed under government control by an executive decree, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. The decree provides for establishment of a semi-official corporation, capitalized at 2,000,000 yuan (approximately \$740,000) to be known as the China Vegetable Oil Refinery, Ltd., which will function as agent for China's vegetable oil industry, with the view to standardizing and improving production, and will have complete control over processing and storing tung, perilla and other vegetable oils, the report says. The United States is one of China's leading export markets for vegetable oils, particularly tung and perilla, large quantities of which are used by American paint and varnish manufacturers, says the Commerce Department.

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 28 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.75. Slaughter spring lambs, 90 lbs down 11.50-12.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minnep. $103\frac{1}{4}$ - $106\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. $101\frac{1}{4}$ - $103\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $88\frac{1}{4}$ - $93\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 88 3/8-108 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $88\frac{1}{2}$ -93; Chi. $88\frac{1}{4}$ -90; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 99; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $76\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50 7/8-53 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $62\frac{3}{4}$ - $65\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 64-65; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $62\frac{1}{4}$ - $63\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 22 5/8-23 1/8; K.C. $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $25\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 25-25 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $26\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 30-31; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 164-169.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$6-\$7.25 per stave barrels in eastern cities; \$5.50 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.65-\$3.95 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$3.40- \$3.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.75-\$3.15 in the East; \$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.15-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; 80¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 65¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$3.50-\$4.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; Resistants, hard ripes, precooled mostly \$2.50 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 11.63 cents per pound. On the same date last year the price was 12.28 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.51 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.45 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 cents; 91 Score, 28 cents; 90 Score, $27\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16¢; $16\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-25 cents; Standards, $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No.52

Section 1

June 1, 1936

GARDEN HOMES A new Administration attack on the housing problem, involving development of "garden homes" outside of large cities, was outlined yesterday by Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator. Saying that President Roosevelt "is enthusiastic" over the plan, McDonald told newsmen it was aimed at a gradual movement of industrial workers and similar classes from urban and suburban areas to small homes situated on one to two acre plots several miles from city limits. Emphasizing that "this is not anything in the way of a benevolent proposition" and that no grants of federal funds were involved, he said it would be accomplished through a broadening of FHA regulations to permit government insurance of mortgages on such property. (A.P.)

RAILROAD PRACTICES With his position as Coordinator of Transportation scheduled for expiration in two weeks, Joseph B. Eastman stuck out again against what he considered wasteful railroad practices and for each proposed a remedy. In two reports, Mr. Eastman condemned the leasing of railroad-owned grain elevators to dealers at inadequate returns, which he termed rebates in disguise and adopted as his own certain recommendations previously made by his traffic experts that all less-than-carload merchandise traffic moving by rail be handled by two companies resembling the Railway Express Agency. (New York Times.)

FARM WOMEN'S CONFERENCE Women arrived yesterday by the hundreds for the conference of the Associated Country Women of the World, which opens this noon in Constitution Hall (Washington), the largest gathering of women ever brought to Washington. At least 6,300 women have made reservations. Three-fourths of that number had reached the city last night.

LOCUSTS IN ARGENTINA A Buenos Aires report by the Associated Press says great swarms of locusts are destroying the growing cotton in the Argentine Chaco. The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that 10,000 tons of cotton already had been devoured and that 60,000 acres were invaded. Vast swarms of locusts have often appeared in Argentina, especially in recent years, destroying wheat, cotton and other crops. To combat them some farmers erect barriers of iron plates around their farms. Others dig deep ditches in which the locusts accumulate and are killed by burning after being sprayed with gasoline.

Unknown in Science A stock taking of the unknown in science was urged recently by Dr. Charles F. Kettering, director of the General Motors Research Laboratories. We need to outline our own ignorance, make a schedule of the things we do not yet know. Then we will be ready to go ahead with scientific discoveries and their practical applications. This, in effect, was what Dr. Kettering told fellow American scientists in accepting the Franklin medal, presented to him by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. When our thinking becomes self satisfied, "orthodox," when we become convinced there are some things that "can't be done", then we are in line for trouble, Dr. Kettering said. We were in such a state of mind before 1929, he pointed out. We thought we knew everything there was to know, or at least everything we needed to know. As soon as we again resolutely recognize the long series of unsolved problems that simply demand to be solved; as soon as we accept the idea that "the problem must be the boss," then we shall be really ready to be on our way again. And when we once get ourselves into that state of scientific mental humility, we shall find, he concluded, that "American industry is just beginning." (Science Service.)

Use for Cull Citrus "W. E. Baier, research expert of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, is credited with the discovery of a new use for cull oranges, grapefruit and lemons," says the Fruit Products Journal (May). "It is reported that the pulp of these fruits contains a substance which cools steel much quicker than the present method of using oil and water for that purpose. The pulp is said to have the important quality of quenching the steel without danger of cracking the metal, which often occurs by use of the present process. The fact that cull fruit and the surplus crop may be used for the new purpose is expected to bring large financial benefits to the growers."

Farm Cold Storage "Although developed for conditions on Texas ranches, a home cold storage and utility unit of low cost has been worked out which should be valuable to any farmer whose major source of income is derived from milk, cream, eggs, home-killed meats or vegetables," says Colin Kennedy in Country Gentleman (June). "The unit has four major features--a sizable cold storage space, scalding vat and furnace for butchering, smoke house and a sink with running water. All of this is housed under one roof. Each of the units is located in a corner of the building. Plans for the plant call for a frame structure 20 feet square by 10 feet high, the frame walls set on a 2-foot concrete base with 5-inch walls. The concrete or brick floor is sloped to the center for drainage. A total of 192 cubic feet of cold storage space is provided in a refrigerator room 4 by 6 feet by 8 feet. The cold storage room has double walls of tongue-groove sheeting on 2 by 8 studs. The sheeting is put on over builders' paper and the 8-inch space between the walls is filled with ground cork for insulation. Double doors with a dead air space between are fastened by homemade wedge-type latches and close against felt sealing strips. The refrigerating unit, of course, must be purchased and may be driven by an ordinary farm gasoline engine...Cost of the building and equipment, including the refrigerating unit, and all labor, was \$840..."

Congress, May 28 The Senate began debate on the first deficiency bill for 1936. The following committee amendments were agreed to: Page 50, after line 12: Weather Bureau, for an additional amount...for the reestablishment, maintenance and operation of the Weather Bureau station at Lynchburg, Va., \$12,000; Page 51, after line 10, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, soil survey of the Hawaiian Islands...; Page 51, after line 4, for the purchase of land and erection of laboratory, greenhouse...in connection with the sugarcane investigations of the department...\$100,000, to remain available during the fiscal year 1937. Sen. O'Mahoney submitted an amendment to the first deficiency bill: Page 10, line 9, add the following proviso: "Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to affect the status under the civil service laws of any positions created under and by virtue of the act of April 27, 1935 (soil conservation act) or brought under the civil service laws by Executive order heretofore or hereafter issued." The Senate Committee on Commerce reported out with amendments S. 4658 to aid the states in making certain toll bridges on the system of federal-aid highways free bridges and for other purposes (S.Rept. 2116). The House passed H.R. 8442 to amend section 2 of "an act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies and for other purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1914, as amended (U.S.C. title 15, sec. 13) and for other purposes. The House Committee on Roads reported out with amendment H.R. 12745 to aid the states in making certain toll bridges on the system of federal-aid highways free bridges (H.Rept. 2863).

Photogrammetry Aids Soil Erosion Work "Bird Maps for Soil Savers" is the title of an article by Robert K. Shellaby in the Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine (May 27). He says: "Into the realm of dollars-and-cents usefulness soars aerial photography without sacrificing any of the glamour responsible for its accelerated development in recent years. In fact, its latest commercial task--mapping the Rio Grande Valley for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service--is attaining added interest on the heels of unprecedented technical advancement. Necessity is the mother of invention in photogrammetry, this latest phase of photography which deals with map making from the air...Less than a decade ago, mapping large areas by land expeditions was an enormously expensive and tedious assignment. Information to corral wind and rain could not be obtained in time to prevent ruin. With the attack from the air, even the most conservative photogrammetrist feels safe in saying that mile for mile the aerial method is not more than one-tenth as expensive as the ground party method and from 10 to 20 times as fast. Moreover, there are many wastelands which yet defy the ground method..."

Bureau of Heredity "...Great Britain has been chosen as the seat of a Bureau of Human Heredity, which is intended to serve as a clearing house for the scientific world in general of material dealing with this aspect of the study of man," says R. R. Gates in the British Medical Journal (May 16). The British National Human Heredity Committee was formed in 1932 for the collection of data and the investigation of human pedigrees, as a branch of the International Human Heredity Committee, founded by the International Federation of Eugenic Organizations. The committee has now been enlarged as a council..."

May 29 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.55-9.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.85. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 11.25-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $103\frac{1}{2}$ - $106\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $101\frac{1}{2}$ - $103\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 88 7/8-93 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $87\frac{1}{4}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$ 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $90\frac{3}{4}$ - $93\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 88-92; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 99-100; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $76\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $51\frac{1}{4}$ - $53\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $61\frac{1}{2}$ - $64\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 63-64; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60- $61\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 22 7/8-23 3/8; K.C. 24-26; Chi. $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $26\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 30-31; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 166-171.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$6-\$7 per stave barrel in the East; \$5.50 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.65-\$3.85 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$3.30-\$3.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.85-\$3.25 in eastern cities; \$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 65¢-\$1 per 50 pound sack in terminal markets. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.15-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; 80¢-f.o.b. Crystal Springs. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$3.75-\$4.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; Resistants \$2.35 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 11.67 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.47 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.57 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.51 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 cents; 91 Score, $27\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16- $16\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $25\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 53

Section 1

June 2, 1936

FARM WOMEN'S CONFERENCE Welcomed by President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and addressed by Secretary Hull and Secretary Wallace before going to the White House for a garden party unique in its history, more than 6,000 country women of the world, including delegates from every state in the Union and twenty-two foreign countries, opened at Washington yesterday their third triennial conference, the first ever held in this country. The exact number of registrations passed the 6,000 mark on Saturday and is still rising. (Press.)

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSES Overriding minority opposition, the Senate last night passed the deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$1,425,-000,000 to be spent by President Roosevelt for work relief. The vote was 62 to 14. The measure, which will rank among the largest appropriations bills ever passed by Congress, carries a total of more than \$2,370,000,000. Because the relief section is radically different from that passed by the House, the bill must be ironed out in conference. As the measure now stands, all of the relief appropriation will be turned over to President Roosevelt with the purposes for which it will be used loosely designated. Under the terms of the bill both the Public Works Administration, headed by Secretary Ickes, and the Resettlement Administration, headed by Rexford G. Tugwell, will survive. (Washington Post.)

CUBAN SUGAR A Havana wireless to the New York Times says the Cuban Government will make no change in its present sugar policy, according to a statement issued by President Gomez yesterday. Recent agitation over the manner in which the quotas have been distributed and the numerous bills presented in Congress affecting sugar policy apparently caused the President to issue his statement.

GERMAN COTTON BUYING A Bremen report by the Associated Press says shrinkage in German cotton purchases from the United States, owing to currency complications, was illustrated in a report by Emil Schter, director of the Bremen Cotton Exchange. It was shown that while 2,618,000 bales of American cotton were imported into Germany in 1927, and 1,737,000 bales in 1933, only 558,000 bales were imported in 1935, less than 30 percent of the Reich's total cotton imports, which in 1935 amounted to 1,907,000 bales.

Cornstalk
Wallboard

"Cornstalks are being turned into wallboard again in the plant that was established some years ago at Dubuque, Iowa," says Country Home (June). "Depression conditions closed the factory for a while, but it is again making first-class board and, we understand, doing so profitably."

Farm Economics
Research

F. F. Hill, Farm Credit Administration, in a discussion of research in agricultural economics, in the May Journal of Farm Economics, says in one paragraph: "A certain amount of experience in presenting the results of research work to administrators and executives, many of whom, and perhaps justifiably so, have been suspicious of economists, has impressed upon me very forcibly the fact that doing a piece of research work is only 50 percent or less of the job. The other 50 percent consists of presenting the results in such a way that the man who has the decision to make can make use of them. If we are to get very far in the direction of influencing policies or programs, we have to have research workers who can separate the wheat of their findings from the chaff; who do not hesitate to throw the chaff in the wastebasket; and who present their results in such a way that the person responsible for making the decision can make use of them. The average person, be he farmer, business man, banker, or government official, is not interested in that part of the work which we must necessarily do but which does not show very conclusive results one way or the other. He is interested in finding an answer to his problem and wants what he calls results. He does not want to wade through a doctor's dissertation to find them."

New
Cheeses

Col. L. Brown reports in Country Gentlemen (June) that "during the past two or three years some of the manufacturers in the Middle West have made great strides toward producing types that are similar to the Edam and Gouda cheeses. Recently they have been placed on the market in quantity and are meeting a good reception. They are not being made as imitations of the foreign product, but as distinctive American cheeses along lines similar to certain of the imported varieties. Prices are lower than for competing types of foreign cheese. It is undoubtedly true that the dairy industry can find an outlet for a much larger quantity of milk if suitable types of cheese can be developed and exploited. This offers one of the best fields for further development of the dairy industry and fortunately some real progress is being made. Our per capita consumption of cheese is growing, but even if doubled would still be less than the per capita use of cheese in several foreign countries."

German
Highways

Germany has spent more than 1,000,000,000 marks on new motor roads initiated by Chancellor Hitler and stretches totaling 1,000 kilometers (about 620 miles) are to be ready by the end of this year, says a Berlin report to the New York Times. This is revealed in the annual report of the Reich Autoroad Company, specifically created to build the highways. Last year the company spent 485,000,000 marks and employed an average of 120,000 men on the roads and 130,000 indirectly in supply factories and quarries. The use of machinery is restricted to the utmost to provide work for as many men as possible.

Congress, The Senate, by a vote of 62 to 18, passed H.R. 6772, May 29-30 to amend the grain futures act. The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out with amendment S. 4393 to authorize the revision of the boundaries of the Snoqualmie National Forest, in Washington (S.Rept. 2141). The Senate agreed to the conference report on H.R. 11687 to amend the federal aid highway act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended ^{and supplemented} and for other purposes. The House agreed to the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill for 1937 and receded on all amendments reported in disagreement, except the seafood amendment, which was further amended, as follows: "Enforcement of the seafood inspectors act: for personal services of seafood inspectors designated to examine and inspect seafood and the production, packing and labeling thereof upon the application of any packer of any seafood for shipment or sale within the jurisdiction of the federal food and drugs act, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled 'an act to amend section 10 (a) of the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, as amended,' approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat., p. 871) \$40,000." The Senate agreed to the action of the House on amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill for 1937 reported from conference in disagreement; this bill will now be sent to the President. Senator McKellar had inserted in the Record a report of the Farm Credit Administration regarding operating problems of the cotton cooperatives.

Record. "Commercial car and truck sales are bearing out predictions that 1936 would shatter all records," says Business Week (May 30). "Over 191,000 new units were sold domestically in the January-April period, a gain of 21 percent over the 157,133 units sold in the same months of 1935. Production up to May 1 was 313,000 units, will touch the half million mark by the end of June, thereby establishing a new first half record...These figures, tabulated by R. L. Polk & Company, do not include large sales to the Federal Government...Farmers have been the biggest buyers of trucks. Whereas they purchased only 8 percent to 12 percent of all trucks sold during the lean years, this year they are accounting for almost 30 percent. They normally operate around 26 percent of the country's trucks..."

Foreign Trade Revival "Revival of foreign trade through reciprocal trade agreements is of particular interest in this section of the country where wheat, livestock, poultry, dairy, cotton and rice production overlap," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star (May 27). "All of these commodities are produced in excess of local needs and except for the effects of the 1934 drought, of national needs. Full prosperity cannot return to the Great Plains area or to the Mississippi Valley until normal production has been restored. When this occurs the old question of disposal or surpluses will return...As there seems to be no possibility of a general downward revision of the tariff, which has been one of the most potent influences in eliminating foreign markets for farm products, the reciprocal trade agreements should overcome this handicap to a large extent. Condemnation or extreme criticism where price declines happen to be coincident with temporary increases in imports should be withheld until the agreements have been in effect long enough to become really effective..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 1 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; cows good 5.50-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.85. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 11.00-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 103 7/8-106 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 101 7/8-103 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 89 7/8-94 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 91 7/8-109 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 88-91 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 100; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 77; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 1/8-53 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 60-62; St. Louis 63-63 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 59-60 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 22 7/8-23 3/8; K.C. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26; Chi. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -26 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 30-31; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 164-169.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$6.10-\$7 per stave barrel in the East; \$5.50 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.75-\$4 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$3.30-\$3.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3-\$3.35 in eastern markets; \$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets; Crystal White Wax \$1-\$1.20. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.25-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.75-\$4.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; Resistants \$2.35 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 11.69 cents. On the same day last year the price was 11.61 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.59 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.53 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 27 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 22-22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXI, No. 54

Section 1

June 3, 1936

COUNTRY
WOMEN'S
CONVENTION

With hundreds of new arrivals boosting attendance over the 7,000 mark, the third triennial conference of Associated Country Women of the World entered its second day yesterday as Mrs. Alfred Watt, president, urged rural dwellers to shed their inferiority complex and assert themselves. The Canadian woman's presidential address in Constitution Hall shared prominence with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's continued interest in the international conclave. The position of the country woman has undergone a marked change in the last ten years, said Mrs. Watt. Radio has brought her into closer contact with the outside world, better transport has brought neighbors closer and the telephone has banished introspection and loneliness, and "so she is now poised and ready for any fate," declared the A.C.W.W. head. (Washington Post.)

TREASURY
OFFERING

Secretary Morgenthau announced yesterday the latest Treasury offering of \$1,000,000,000 of securities for cash had been oversubscribed more than six and a half times. The offering, consisting of \$600,000,000 of 2 3/4 percent 15-18 year bonds, and \$400,000,000 of 1 3/8 percent 5-year notes, was floated Monday morning, with subscription books closing Monday night--a record time. "A total of \$4,000,000,000, plus, was subscribed for the bonds," Morgenthau said at a press conference, "while \$2,500,000,000, plus, was subscribed for the notes..." (A.P.)

FLOOD
CONTROL

Flood control for 40 states, as envisioned in the \$320,000,000 omnibus flood bill, was approved by the Senate yesterday in the form of a conference report without a dissenting vote, and the measure now lacks only perfunctory action by the House, which is expected today, and the signature of the President to become law. (Washington Post.)

AUSTRALIAN
TARIFF POLICY

A Melbourne wireless to the New York Times says the United States is the third country to manifest apprehension over Australia's new tariff policy, under which a licensing system is applied to certain goods. The other countries are Belgium and Japan, but none of the three has yet lodged a formal protest. The United States Consul General, Jay Pierrepont Moffat, presented a memorandum setting out the United States Government's views. Sir George A. Pearce, Australian Minister of the Interior, said the memorandum expressed fear that a result of the new policy might be discrimination against American goods.

Backyard
Hunting

"Backyard hunting grounds for the sportsman who can't afford a trip to the mountains have been suggested in a survey of recreational facilities by the National Resources Committee," says an editorial in *Fur-Fish-Game* (June). "The plan for the use of less valuable farm land appeared in a summary of a report by the New York State Planning Board. It was suggested that hunting privileges be leased by the state on farm land from 10,000 to 20,000 acres in areas within a radius of 20 miles of communities aggregating 25,000 or more population. The planning board also has suggested the purchase of strips of land from 20 to 200 feet wide along streams and lakes as a means of assuring public fishing. The board reported that posting of streams, especially near cities, is fast restricting the sport to those who have the time and money for extended trips. It is suggested that the state might acquire 1,000 linear miles of stream banks within the next decade. The board also recommended purchases of 25 submarginal and brush land areas of 1,000 to 2,000 acres, each to be utilized as demonstration areas in the development of refuges and public hunting grounds."

British
Road Fund

"In general the principle of earmarking tax revenues for particular services is not desirable," says an editorial in the *New Statesman and Nation* (London, May 2).

"But, the road fund (British) occupies a special position, in that the taxes on motorists have always been justified on the ground that the proceeds--apart from a limited deduction for general Treasury purposes--would be used to finance road expenditure. In abolishing the fund, Mr. Chamberlain argues that it will have no adverse effect, because Parliament will always be able to provide as much money as it thinks fit for road maintenance and improvement. The existence of the road fund has been--despite the raids of successive chancellors upon it--some guarantee that road expenditure would be kept up year by year to some extent independently of the general budgetary position. Now that the fund is no more, roads will have to take their chance with other forms of expenditure, and activity in road making will pass more completely under the control of the chancellor and the Treasury officials. Road making being a very important aspect of Public Works, this means that public works policy will be less likely than before to follow the rational course of intensified activity during periods of economic depression; at such times chancellors, hard up for revenue, will be least likely to provide adequate sums for road development. Accordingly the abolition of the road fund is not only a breach of faith, but also economically unsound..."

World
Chemicals

Efforts to create satisfactory synthetic products to take the place of natural imported raw materials and research into new chemical uses for surplus farm crops was

intensified in 1935 and the early part of the current year, according to a world survey of the chemical industry by the Commerce Department's Chemical Division. In some countries the exportation of anything but processed materials of certain products was stopped in order to retain monopolies, as in Brazil where the exportation of carnauba and oiticica seeds was prohibited to prevent planting outside the country. Peru now prohibits the exportation of green cube roots, and the Brazil is contemplating the same action, according to the survey.

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: principal statistical analyst (transportation) \$5,600; senior statistical analyst (transportation) \$4,600; statistical analyst (transportation) \$3,800; associate statistical analyst (transportation) \$3,200; unassembled; Interstate Commerce Commission; applications to be on file by June 22.

Electric Rates The Tennessee Valley Authority has been notified by the city of Athens, Alabama, that it has again reduced electric rates to commercial and industrial consumers approximately 10 percent, effective June 1, the second anniversary of the city's use of surplus electricity from Wilson Dam. Athens began using TVA power on June 1, 1934. Since that time the town has cut its electric rates in half, has trebled the use of power and increased its revenues 50 percent. In addition, the tax rate has remained the same and substantial reductions have been made in the city's bonded debt.

Future of the Countryside Country Life (London, May 23), referring to its series of articles under the heading "The Future of the Countryside", says: "Each contributor, whether dealing with scenery, building, transport, or agriculture, has reached a similar conclusion; that, in spite of its resounding name and many good points, the Town and Country Planning Act is not working out effectively. Lulling the nation into a false sense of security, it has been shown not to be a positive planning measure at all, in the sense of putting forward any positive ideal for the utilization of our land surface. It entirely ignores agriculture, national parks, transport and industry--in fact, the major factors implied in its name--and boils down to various ineffective restrictions on building, the administration of which is in the hands of the very bodies who are in greatest need of guidance...The decisive step envisaged, the necessity of which this series has surely made clear, is the establishment of a national planning authority competent to draw up an intelligible, comprehensive scheme for the future of the land, to which the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Transport will themselves be subject. If such an authority savours of ^{dicta} torship, would it not be preferable to the present dictatorship of those disruptive agencies, the forces of industry, commerce, transport and power, that are now organised on a national scale and constitute a tyranny of chaos?"

Artificial Hay Drying Rural Electrification (London, May) says: "An interesting description of the drying equipment developed by Imperial Chemical Industries was given at the Conference on Mechanisation of Mixed Farming, held at Oxford this year, by Clyde Higgs. He gave as his costs per ton of dried grass, 1 pound, 17 shillings, 6 pence. In addition, there is depreciation, estimated at 8 shillings per ton, field work at 12 shillings per ton and fertilisers at 12 shillings, 6 pence per ton, making a total cost of 3 pounds, 10 shillings per ton. Mr. Higgs finds that by feeding dried grass there is considerable saving in his cake bill. He uses 8 pounds of dried grass to produce two gallons of milk. He has also reared many calves with milk and dried grass only, with most satisfactory results. During dry weather last July and August he fed 12 pounds of dried grass to each cow and maintained an average yield of 3 gallons in a herd of 120, including 40 heifers..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 2 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; cows good 5.50-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.85. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 11.00-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1/8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 102 1/8-10 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 89-94; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 93-111; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94; Chi. 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -93 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 99; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 77 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 1/8-53 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ -61 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ -64; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60-61 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 24-25 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 25-25 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 26-26 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 30-31; No. 1 flax-seed, Minneap. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$6-\$7 per stave barrel in the East; \$5.50 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.75-\$4 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$3.25-\$3.35 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3-\$3.25 in the East; \$2.60-\$2.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; few 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. North Texas. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.25-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 90¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.50-\$4.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; Resistants, hard ripes, \$2.25 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 11.73 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.99 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.63 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.56 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 27 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.
(Chicago - Nominal)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXI, No.55

Section 1

June 4, 1936

CIVIL SERVICE BILL INTRODUCED A far-reaching bill aimed at ridding the government service of both personal and political favoritism was introduced in the Senate late yesterday by Senators La Follette of Wisconsin and O'Mahoney of Wyoming. Embodying the provisions of the O'Mahoney-Mead bill, to place all postmasters under civil service, the new bill provides for the extension of the civil service laws to all government agencies, save those definitely emergency in character, sets up a system of cooperation between the federal and city and state governments and establishes a Federal Personnel Council. (Washington Post.)

FARM WOMEN'S CONFERENCE The huge conference of Associated Country Women of the World, largest gathering ^{of women} ever to assemble in Washington, yesterday broke up into small discussion groups, similar to county institutes, to talk over informally the practical problems confronting rural housewives. At the rural education round table, Mrs. C.M. Scott, of Horam, Sussex, England, pictured city dwellers as the underprivileged and urged the country women to be more tolerant of those who come into the rural districts. She appealed to her listeners to tear down their stone walls and high hedges so townspeople driving by can enjoy the country yards and gardens. (Washington Post.)

DROUGHT IN SOUTH Drought threatened yesterday to help settle the cotton surplus problem the hard way, according to an Atlanta report by the Associated Press. Commission house buyers said a record 50-day dry spell in the Southeast might create normal trade channels for approximately 3,500,000 bales of cotton held by the government. Weather-beaten farmers hoped, however, that rains would come soon to restore ^{within the next few days} life to their dusty fields. Meteorologists agreed that abundant moisture ^{would save} much of the cotton and other crops of tobacco, corn, hay, fruits and truck.

DOOR-TO-DOOR PASSENGER SERVICE The largest day's volume of passenger traffic in its history was claimed yesterday by the Cedar Rapids & Iowa City Railway for the initial day of its "door-to-door" passenger service. At a lower cost than standard rates formerly in effect, the company has agreed to pick up passengers at their homes or offices, take them by taxicab to its interurban stations, and then by cab again from the other terminal to their destinations. Officials said it marked the first time an American railroad has undertaken pick-up and delivery of passengers. (A.P.)

Rural Power Schools "The construction of 1,200 miles of rural power lines in North Carolina during the past nine months has aroused in farm people of the state a growing interest in adequate, safe and economical methods of wiring their homes," says an editorial in the Southern Planter (June). "The State College Agricultural Extension Service has been flooded with requests for information regarding the electrification of rural homes. To help solve the electric problems, the Extension Service is sponsoring a question-and-answer meeting in every county where the meetings are desired..."

A.C.W.W. Reports Brief reports from foreign delegates and from member societies in the United States were presented at the first night's session of the conference of the Associated Country Women of the World, with Lady Eleanor Cole, of Kenya Colony, presiding. The reports, presented before an audience of 4,500, revealed that: in Germany the Country Housewives Association, through an apprenticeship program of taking city girls for certain periods on the farms of members, has graduated thousands of young women as certified rural housekeepers after a two-year course; in Ceylon the Association of Women's Institutes has established study groups among native Samiti and Winhalese women on home economics subjects, including fine handicrafts from native products; in Palestine the Women's International Zionist organization assists new women settlers in becoming acquainted with conditions and has laid out gardens in towns and surrounding colonies; in Denmark the Countrywomen's Associations, by conducting evening classes for country girls, have helped to check their migrations to towns to seek factory work. (Washington Post.)

Nut Shell By-Products The California Nut Growers Association have announced the discovery of new processes in the industrial use of ground walnut shells and make the claim that they have reached the point where nothing of the walnut harvest will be lost except the crack and the crunch. The development marks a final step in the elimination of waste in commercial shelling operations. With the installation of a grinding plant in Los Angeles, the association now cleans and grinds walnut shells into various sizes ranging from coarse 12-mesh material to fine talc-like 325-mesh flour--fine enough to go through a vacuum cleaner bag. Walnut shells are an extremely hard substance and when broken down form eight-sides crystals. Some 15 commercial uses have been found for ground walnut shells, the most important of which are in hard and soft rubber compounds, asphaltum linoleums, roofing paper, filler in dynamite and abrasive mechanics' soaps. (Better Fruit, May.)

Bees by the Pound Bees can now be ordered by the pound from southern beekeepers in case you can't get what you need locally. The bees are shipped in packages of from two to five pounds, according to your needs. What with baby chicks and bees, Postmaster Uncle Sam is getting to be quite a shipper of "livestock." (Country Home, June.)

Senate, the Senate
June 1 By a vote of 62 to 14, passed the first deficiency
appropriation bill for 1936. The following amendments
were agreed to: On page 10, after line 9, to add: Provided,
That nothing herein shall be construed to affect the status under the
civil service laws of any positions created under and by virtue of the
act of April 27, 1935, or brought under the civil service laws by Execu-
tive order heretofore or hereafter issued; on page 128, after line 11, to
insert (c) Not more than \$2,000,000 of the sums appropriated by section
2 of the independent offices appropriation act, 1937, for carrying out
sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the soil conservation and domestic allot-
ment act shall be available to the Department of Agriculture for the pur-
poses of carrying out such act with respect to land devoted to growing
trees for the production of gum turpentine and gum rosin. Senators Adams,
Glass, McKellar, Hale and Keyes were appointed Senate conferees on this bill.
Considering bills on the calendar, the Senate passed the following:
H.R. 8495 to amend certain plant quarantine laws; this bill will now be
sent to the President; S. 4519 to dispense with unnecessary renewals of
oaths of office by civilian employees of the executive departments and
independent establishments; S. 4520 to amend the act approved June 29, 1935
(49 Stat. 436-439) entitled "an act to provide for research into...agri-
culture..."; S. 4546 to amend the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, as
amended; H.R. 4688 to authorize the operation of stands in federal build-
ings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind;
S. 3822 to amend "an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful
restraints and monopolies" approved July 2, 1890; H.R. 11929 granting to
Iowa for state park purposes certain land of the U.S. in Clayton County,
Iowa (this bill will now be sent to the President); H.R. 8312 to add cer-
tain lands to the Rogue River National Forest in Oregon (this bill will
now be sent to the President); S.J.Res. 628 to amend the "joint resolu-
tion authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation
with respect to agricultural income and the financial and economic condi-
tions of agricultural producers generally" approved Aug. 27, 1935; H.R. 11821
to correct an error in section 16 (e) (1) of the agricultural adjustment
act, as amended, with respect to adjustment in taxes on stocks on hand,
in the case of a reduction in processing tax (this bill will now be sent
to the President); H.R. 10101 to amend the federal farm loan act and the
farm credit act of 1935; S. 4658 to aid the states in making certain toll
bridges on the system of federal aid highways free bridges; S. 3238 to
provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to em-
ployees of contractors on public buildings and public works; H.R. 1392
to extend the provisions of certain laws (federal aid highway act) to
Puerto Rico; S. 4393 to authorize the revision of the boundaries of the
Snoqualmie National Forest, Wash. On request of Sen. McKellar, the Fra-
zier-Lemke bill, S. 212, was passed over. On request of Sen. Vandenburg,
S. 2583 establishing certain commodity divisions in the Department of
Agriculture, was passed over. The Senate Committee on Finance reported
out with amendments H.R. 12395 to provide revenue, equalize taxation
(S. Rept. 2156); later in the day this bill was made the unfinished busi-
ness of the Senate.

House, June 1 Considering bills on the consent calendar, the House passed the following: H.R. 12260 prescribing a condition precedent to the award of certain contracts by federal agencies; H.R. 10591 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report on traffic conditions, with recommendations for corrective legislation; H.J.Res. 444 to amend the "joint resolution authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation with respect to agricultural income and the financial and economic condition of agricultural producers generally," approved Aug. 27, 1935; H.R. 7293 to amend the act approved June 16, 1934, "an act to provide relief to government contractors whose cost of performance was increased as a result of compliance with the act approved June 16, 1933. The conference report on H.R. 11687 to amend the federal aid highway act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, was submitted to the House. H.R. 8442 to amend section 2 of the act entitled "an act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies and for other purposes" approved Oct. 15, 1914, as amended (U.S.C., title 15, sec. 13), was sent to conference.

Argentine Meat The New Statesman and Nation (London, May 9) says editorially: "The agricultural interests are putting up an energetic demand for the revision of the British trade treaty with the Argentine. The home producers of livestock complain that, in comparison with wheat growers and sugar-beet producers, they have been neglected in order to protect the interests of British investors in the Argentine Republic. They would like to see far more drastic restrictions on the quantity of Argentine meat that is allowed to be brought into this country, in order to increase the prices and consumption of home-grown meat--for Australia is still a competitor with the Argentine in the chilled meat trade only on a small scale, and the exclusion of Argentine supplies would probably lead to a substantially increased consumption of British meat..."

Filled Milk An inspector for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets discovered a so-called filled milk product on sale in Beloit, Wis., in the form of evaporated milk labeled "Milnut" which contained nut oils instead of butterfat. Under the law, evaporated milk must contain not less than 7.8 percent butterfat. The Milnut product contained a substitute of 6 percent nut oils in place of the 7.8 percent butterfat and was misrepresented as being rich enough to whip, according to the state department. (Dairy Produce, May 29.)

Senate, June 2 On motion by Mr. Murphy, a statement prepared by the Department of Agriculture with regard to the causes and the significance of the recent increase in agricultural imports into the U.S., was ordered to be printed as a document (S.Doc. 263). The Senate received a message from the President (S.Doc. 262) vetoing the bill S. 952 for the relief of Zelma Halverson. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce reported out without amendment S.J.Res. 277 to investigate corporations engaged in the manufacture, sale or distribution of agricultural implements and machinery (S.Rept. 2167).

House, The House considered bills on the private calendar.
June 2 It passed H.R. 8271 to amend "an act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the U.S...approved May 22, 1938. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported out without amendment S.J.Res. 235 authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to expend funds of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for participation by the United States in the 1936 Sixth World's Poultry Congress (H.Rept. 2911). The House Committee on Public Lands reported out with amendment H.R. 1182 to amend "an act to stop injury to the public grazing lands..." (H.Rept. 8929). By a vote of 238 to 87, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 11687 to amend the federal aid highway act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented; this bill will now be sent to the President.

Soybean Meal Tests at Ohio State University indicate that there for Poultry is a place for soybean oil meal in the poultry ration as a substitute for high-priced protein concentrates. Ohio farmers trade soybeans, pound for pound, for soybean oil meal at local mills and save money on their feed bills. Ten percent of the total concentrates used can be replaced by soybean meal, substituting for meat scraps or dried milk, according to which is higher. Expeller processed soybean meal is superior to that obtained by solvent extraction, and both of these are better than meals made by hydraulic pressure. Adding soybean meal to the ration necessitates the use of a mineral supplement which may be made up of 40 percent bone meal, 40 percent limestone and 20 percent salt. (Country Home, June.)

Wild Soap "...The achievement of Austin W. Curtis, Jr., a young Negro scientist of Tuskegee Institute, in producing an aromatic soap oil from magnolia seeds, promises a new industry for the South...around New York one may see soap flowering this month beside country roads in the immigrant bouncing Bet," says an editorial in the New York Herald Tribune (May 31). "The juice of its roots makes good lather, for, like many other saponaria, it is rich in gluco-side saponin. For a perfumed bath the flowers of several caenothus shrubs are excellent and poetic, while for real scrubbing one has only to mash up the soapberries of sapindus trees. Far south, the dark little fruits of a plant much like our pokeweed, Phytolacca octandra, wash sweaters and blankets as nicely as do the most delicate soapflakes. In New Mexico the crushed root of various yuccas does the while duty of soap, including shampoos, at no cost, and benevolent agaves not only provide man with needle and thread for making clothes but soap wherewith to wash them. The lather of the bulb of one California 'soap plant' cleans the sheerest fabrics without injury, and the root stocks of another can be kept indefinitely, like commercial soap..."

Quebec Roads Continuing the intensive highway development program inaugurated in 1929; Quebec is adding 2,000 miles of roadways to its system this summer, thus giving the province a network of more than 18,000 miles of improved highways. Announcement of the new construction and of improvements to already existing arteries of travel is made in the report of the Roads Department. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 3--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.85. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 10.75-12.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 103 7/8-105 7/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 101 7/8-103 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 88 7/8-93 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 92 7/8-110 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ -93 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ -93; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 100; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 77 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ -54 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 60-62; St. Louis 65 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61-62 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, K.C. 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ -26; Chi. 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -26; St. Louis 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-74; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 31-32; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 165-170.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$6.50-\$7.50 per stave barrel in the East; \$5.75 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.75-\$4.40 per 100 pounds in city markets. Maine Green Mountains \$3.40-\$3.75 in eastern cities; \$2.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 70¢ f.o.b. North Texas points. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.50-\$2.50 per lettuce crate in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.75-\$4.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in the East; Resistants hard ripes, \$2.15 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in seven of the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close of the same seven markets to 11.66 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.90 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.65 cents. New Orleans holiday.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 cents; 91 Score, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 56

Section 1

June 5, 1936

GERMAN
IMPORTS
BANNED

The anti-bounty clause of the 1930 tariff act was invoked by the government yesterday on account of discriminatory practices by Germany against a number of articles imported from that country and countervailing duties were ordered imposed, effective July 11. The articles affected are cameras, china tableware, cotton and rayon gloves, leather gloves, surgical instruments, calf and kid leather, glass tree ornaments, metal-covered paper, thumb tacks and toys, dolls and toy figures. It was indicated that the list would probably be enlarged later. As it stands, it was estimated in German circles that the action affected between 30 and 40 percent of the total German imports into this country. (Press.)

DAMAGE
TO CROPS

An Atlanta report by the Associated Press says crop losses due to the southeastern drought passed the \$100,000,000 mark yesterday. A \$50,000,000 estimate for North Carolina topped the seven-state list. Consumer interest mounted with rising vegetable prices. Weather observers said there was no prospect for immediate general rains.

An Associated Press report from Batavia, New York, says that high winds and frost have caused the worst crop damage in the history of the Elba mucklands, western New York garden spot, growers reported yesterday. In the last few days winds have literally blown acres of onion sets out of the ground and burned fields of lettuce. A few weeks ago frost caused heavy damage to beans and tomatoes. Growers estimated that 2,500 acres of onions had been planted and that probably eight out of every ten acres were damaged badly.

COMMODITY
PRICES

Wholesale commodity prices, as measured by the Department of Labor Index of 784 different commodities, remained comparatively stable during the past year, says a Boston press report, but were just about 2 1/2 percent lower than a year ago. The largest declines were in farm and food products, while semi-manufactured goods increased slightly.

PRODUCE
SURVEY

Of every dollar spent in New York for fruit and vegetables only 35.94 cents goes to the growers and shippers, Markets Commissioner William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., said yesterday. He based his statement upon a recently completed survey of produce sales in the city. The survey indicated, the commissioner said, that there are three ways to increase the farmer's and shipper's return: extension of the consumers' service; federal aid to finance cooperative buying; and development of enclosed public markets to eliminate pushcart peddlers. (Press.)

Early Cockerels "An interesting fact affecting the poultry meat industry is the early maturity of cockerels in Texas and the Southwest," says Paul Mandeville in the U.S. Egg and Poultry Magazine (June). "The significant result is that, by and large, cockerels are marketed as broilers or frying chickens. It would, doubtless, be an economic gain to the poultry industry in Texas and an advantage, perhaps, to the industrialized flocks throughout the country if more Texas cockerels could be finished in the larger sizes, impractical now because staggy and inferior for table use. Geneticists might find an answer. 'I have an idea,' writes Dr. L. J. Cole of Wisconsin, 'that the best way to control this situation is, as you suggest, by caponizing; but it is also quite possible that strains could be bred which would attain a greater weight before sexual maturity in the South. Such strains, however, might have other characteristics that would not be economically favorable. That is to say, the breeding for late sexual maturity might upset the breeding program at some other point.' A market for caponized birds has not been developed in this country to an extent to yield satisfactory outlets at once for large numbers of such birds. An easier way would seem to be to study the causes of early maturity and how to retard same in the meat or dual purpose breeds. 'Early sexual maturity,' according to Dr. F. N. Waters of Iowa, 'is an inherited character, is transmitted through both the males and the females and if we insist on having the females lay eggs in less than 200 days (after hatching) we must expect the males to be early maturing also...!'"

Horse Breeding "The Province of Alberta is known throughout the Dominion of Canada for the quality of its horses and of late years has become more and more the source of supply for the draft horse in other provinces less suited to horse breeding," says The Field (London, May 16). "There was a time when the supply of draft horses for the western provinces was very largely imported from the eastern provinces of Quebec and Ontario. This picture has been reversed for many years now...Undoubtedly, the horse has staged a strong comeback. It looks as though the demand for really good horses is going to be greater than the supply. In this far western province bordering the Canadian Rockies the ranchers who waited patiently and stay with the horse are being rewarded today with steadily advancing prices in the horse market. A lot of progressive farmers are now rediscovering the horse and this may spell the beginning of permanently better times for both the farmer and the horse breeder...The following figures of the export trade in horses from Alberta may be of interest to horse breeders outside of Canada. In 1922 approximately 2,400 head were shipped, most of them going to Eastern Canada markets. The following year 5,300 head were exported. In 1934 the total annual shipments had increased to 12,800 head and for 1934 the total had climbed to 19,000 horses..."

Biological Bureau Establishment of a Bureau of Biological Research at Rutgers University, New Jersey, to facilitate cooperative research in "borderland field" of biological science has been announced by Dr. Robert C. Clothier, president. The personnel of the new bureau will consist of the present staffs of the Departments of Bacteriology, Botany, Physiology and Zoology of the College of Arts and Sciences. (New York Times.)

Congress, June 3 The Senate passed H.R. 8271 to amend "an act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products..." approved May 22, 1928; this bill will now be sent to the President. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out the following: without amendment, S. 3438, to provide for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station within the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, New Mexico (S.Rept. 2181); and with amendment, S. 4702, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (S.Rept. 2182). The Senate Committee on Commerce reported out without amendment S. 4627 to create a division of stream pollution control in the Public Health Service. The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia reported out without amendment S.J.Res. 241 to declare December 26, 1936, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia (S.Rept. 2218). The House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 6772 to amend the grain futures act; this bill will now be sent to the President. By a vote of 297 to 51, the House also agreed to the conference report on H.R. 8455 authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control; this bill will now be sent to the President. Messrs. Buchanan, Taylor of Colorado, Oliver, Woodrum, Boylan, Cannon of Missouri, Taber, Bacon and Thurston were appointed House conferees on the first deficiency appropriation bill, H.R. 12624, for 1936. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.J.Res 619 to modify and extend the "act to include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic agricultural commodities under the agricultural adjustment act and for other purposes," approved May 9, 1934 (H.Rept. 2929).

Farmers Support C. W. Mullen says in an article in the Farmer-Stock-Erosion Control man (June 1) that soil erosion control "is not a plan foisted on farmers whether they like it or not. It is a plan for which scores of communities are begging. A year ago, petitions were on file affecting 7,000,000 acres of land in Oklahoma in communities where farmers wanted a CCC camp or a watershed control project. No record has since been kept of new petitions because the prospect of meeting demands is so hopelessly remote. The government will never be able to do for all farms what it has done for a few hundred farms out of 213,000 in Oklahoma. The cost would be too great, the period of waiting too long...More than 25,000 farmers have visited the Stillwater demonstration area...The job of trying to reduce wind erosion, water erosion, moisture losses and at the same time attempting to control floods is a tremendous task. No one knows how long it will take. But the CCC boys and SCS technicians are doing only a fractional part of the job. The big end of the undertaking will have to be left to the farmers themselves."

Imitation Flavoring Aroused by the steady flood of so-called imitation vanilla and lemon extracts pouring into the markets, the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Associations of the United States launched a movement recently to have the Federal Government set up standards to control the sale of these products. The action was taken at the closing session of the association's twenty-seventh annual convention. The research committee of the association recommended a set of standards which will be referred to the joint committee on definitions of the Food and Drug Administration for consideration. (New York Times.)

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 4 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.85. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 10.75-12.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $105\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. $103\frac{1}{2}$ - $105\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 91-96; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 93-113; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 90-93; Chi. $86\frac{3}{4}$ -94; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 100; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $77\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $52\frac{1}{2}$ -55; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $60\frac{1}{2}$ - $63\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 67; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $61\frac{1}{2}$ - $63\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 66; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $23\frac{7}{8}$ - $24\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $25-26\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 73-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 32-33; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $167\frac{1}{4}$ - $172\frac{1}{4}$.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$7-\$7.75 per stave barrel in the East; \$6 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4-\$4.50 per 100 pound sack in consuming centers. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.25-\$4 in the East; \$3.20-\$3.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. North Texas points. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.25-\$4.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistants \$2.15 f.o.b. Brawley. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2-\$2.75 per lettuce crate in city markets.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close of 7 markets to 11.72 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.00 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.62 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points from the close on June 2 (June 3 holiday) to 11.58¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $28\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 28 cents; 90 Score, $27\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23-25\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $22-22\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 57

Section 1

June 6, 1936

UPHOLDS POWER PROGRAM Upholding the constitutionality of the Public Works Program Administration's \$200,000,000 power program, Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed an injunction suit attacking ten municipal electric projects in four states. Dean Acheson, attorney for four private utility companies which brought the suit, said he would carry the case immediately to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Wheat's decision was the second legal victory for PWA in defense of its far-reaching electrification scheme. (A.P.)

U.S.D.A. BUDGET Legislation providing \$177,515,202 for the government's far-flung agricultural department activities during the 1937 fiscal year was signed into law yesterday by President Roosevelt. The bill did not provide for the \$1,000,000 requested by the Bureau of the Budget to continue planting of the plains tree shelterbelt. The 1937 highway program is provided for in the measure by an item of \$60,000,000 out of the \$125,000,000 authorization for 1936 provided by the old Hayden-Cartwright act. (Press.)

A.C.W.W. MEETING CLOSES Farm women from all sections of the United States and from a score of foreign countries who have spent the last five days in Washington attending the third triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World, brought their meeting to a close last night with a farewell ceremony at sunset at the Arlington Bridge Watergate. (Washington Post.)

REVENUE ACT PASSES The Senate passed late last night its version of the proposed 1936 revenue act, designed to make up to the Treasury budget deficiencies caused by the payment this year, instead of in 1945, of the adjusted service compensation to veterans and by the invalidation of the agricultural adjustment act and its processing taxes. The vote was 38 to 24. (Press.)

FRENCH STRIKES A Paris report by the United Press says Premier Leon Blum of France yesterday promised immediate legislation embodying some features of the American NRA to meet the demands of strikers who have threatened the nation with industrial paralysis and a food shortage. Industries crippled by the nation-wide movement include mining, metallurgical, armament, munitions, foodstuffs, clothing, hotel, trucking, printing and cafe businesses.

Television for the Farmer? Frank E. Mullen, writing in Southern Agriculturist (June), says in part: "Some day television will be available for the whole country. When that time ultimately comes it will mean a lot to the farmer. He will not only have the great value of a new entertainment. Television will furnish the farmer specific new service. For example, scientific developments in agriculture can be demonstrated by television. The Extension Service, already brought close by sound broadcasting, will be made even more effective. An agricultural specialist can show television watchers an experiment while it is being performed. Television can demonstrate new cultural methods, disease and soil erosion control, terracing and poultry culling. The farm woman can watch dressmaking and canning done by experts as they lecture...Just as television will carry still further the process of taking the city to the farm, the education of the city listener as to what takes place on the farm, already started by broadcasting, will be given another boost. It will be something of an 'eye opener' for the consumer, too, and should help to bring about a better understanding of the agricultural problem."

Citrus Research "Florida owes a dept of deep gratitude to John F. May, chairman of the citrus committee of the Winter Haven Chamber of Commerce, and to Congressman J. Hardin Peterson, for their efforts in inducing the U.S. Department of Agriculture to take over the Winter Haven citrus laboratory," says an editorial in Florida Grower (June). "Announcement of the move carries with it plans for enlarging the plant's facilities to handle more extensive research and experimentation with vegetables and fruits other than citrus, although citrus will remain the chief consideration...We are happy to present, in this issue, a detailed account of this important adjunct to the citrus industry, prepared by Harry E. von Loescke, chief chemist of the laboratory, and delivered as an address at the annual meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society."

4-H Club Sheep Fund Paul Kinney, in Breeder's Gazette (June) reports that "in 1929 one public-minded H. R. Elliott interested the Agricultural Council of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce in what came to be known as the Elliott sheep revolving fund. A total of \$400 was set aside for purchasing sheep for 4-H boys and girls, not only for the youths' own sakes but to build up sheep production in Northwestern Minnesota. Within a year Mr. Elliott added \$600 personally. From one to three sheep were sold to each boy or girl desiring to participate. A note covering their cost was signed by the council's secretary. Each 4-H'er was allotted 12 to 18 months to pay. A 5 percent usury charge was placed in a separate fund and used for the junior sheepmen who had suffered unfortunate losses. With the principals paid, more sheep were purchased and placed...From the start the revolving fund was a success. The junior breeding aspect is exemplified best of all by Eldred Burtness whom the fund has helped build a flock of 59 ewes. In 1934 his ewes in the Ten-Ewe Lamb Production Project of the St. Louis County 4-H clubs produced 21 strong, healthy lambs, all twins but one set of triplets! From the original \$1,000 fund \$2,622 worth of sheep have been purchased for 4-H boys and girls..."

Congress, The House received a letter from the Chairman of the
June 4 Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the fourth report
of the Commission, regarding the distribution and sale of
milk and milk products, entitled "Report of Federal Trade Commission on
Milk Market Regulation and Practices of Distributors in Relation to Mar-
gins, Costs and Profits of Distributors in Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati
and St. Louis," which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and
Foreign Commerce (H.Doc.501.)

New Plant "The discovery of a new series of plant pigments is
Pigments announced from the Botanical Department of the University
College, London," reports the Gardeners' Chronicle (London,
(May 23). "A blue compound is formed on drying the actively growing
shoots of *Mercurialis perennis*, Linn., which spontaneously changes on
keeping, or more rapidly when an aqueous solution is heated, into a red
product from which the new pigments have been isolated. These pigments
are glycosidal in character and, in addition to carbon and hydrogen, con-
also nitrogen and sulphur. The occurrence of sulphur in a colouring mat-
ter of vegetable origin has not been hitherto recorded."

X-Radiation Edna L. Johnson, University of Colorado, author of
of Plants "Susceptibility of Seventy Species of Flowering Plants to
X-Radiation," in Plant Physiology (April) says in her sum-
mary: "(1) The seventy species of flowering plants distributed in 35 fam-
ilies considered in this paper were grouped as follows: fifteen species
apparently unaffected by the rays; fifteen slightly affected, particularly
during their early growth stages; the remaining forty species noticeably
affected; (2) members of the Chenopodiaceae, Umbelliferae and the Brassi-
caceae often gave indications of injury soon after treatment but by the
time maturity was reached, manifested little effect; (3) Plants noticeably
injured by radiation were marked by decrease in total height; increased
branching as in the Caryophyllaceae and Onagraceae; frequent occurrence
of dichotomous branching, particularly in the Carduaceae; ir-
regularities in shape, margins and chlorophyll development of the leaves;
delayed and reduced blossoming; (4) Members of the Solanaceae, Scrophul-
ariaceae and Carduaceae were noticeably ray-susceptible, as were also the
following genera in other families: Abronia, Ricinus, Lavatera, Ipomoea,
Cobaea, Linaria, Thunbergia, Campanula and Centranthus."

Slip Seeding A method of slip seeding, which furnishes an important
Sweet Potatoes control of the most serious diseases of sweet potatoes,
has been reported as practicable for Connecticut farmers by
the Experiment Station at New Haven, says a press report. In view of the
increased acreage devoted to sweet potato culture in Connecticut, control
of disease is one of the problems facing botanists at the experiment sta-
tion. Consequently slip seeding was tried out at the station farm at
Mount Carmel last summer. Reporting the results of his experiments, Dr.
A. A. Dunlap said: "Sweet potatoes were set in the field on May 31. Cut-
tings were taken from healthy vines July 25 and planted immediately. These
took root readily and by October 10 had produced sweet potatoes large
enough to be stored for use as seed next spring."

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Vol. LXI, No. 58

Section 1

June 8, 1936

WEATHER IN DROUGHT AREAS Showers fell on drought-parched North Dakota fields yesterday, says a Bismarck report by the Associated Press. Almost an inch of rain had fallen at Williston by sunrise, the Weather Bureau reported. Devil's Lake had .16 of an inch. Only a trace was recorded at Bismarck. Thunderstorms were forecast for last night and today, but much water was still needed to revive stricken crops.

An Atlanta report by the Associated Press says generous showers fell in parts of the Southeast drought area yesterday. Scattered thunder showers, accompanied in some localities by damaging winds, fell from coastal Louisiana inland to central Virginia. The Atlanta Weather Bureau said, however, that the rains were not sufficient to afford the relief needed by drought-blighted crops.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFFS A Melbourne wireless to the New York Times says the Commonwealth Government's answer to Japan's representations seeking a revision of Australia's latest tariff schedule was sent to Sydney Saturday to the Japanese consul general, Kuramatsu Murai. It is believed the response was cordially worded and expressed determination to adhere to the new schedule, although pointing out that the government naturally desired a friendly settlement. It was declared that Australia did not wish to victimize Japan, but merely to protect Australian and British industries against partiality.

SCIENCE ON THE RADIO A new departure in science, dramatization of its discoveries over the radio, began yesterday under the sponsorship of the Smithsonian Institution and the Federal Office of Education. Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the institution, announced that its series of Sunday morning programs would deal with current scientific investigations and the natural history, historical and other material assembled in its collections, which are in some respects the most comprehensive in existence. (A.P.)

ECONOMIC ADVISER Dr. John Lee Coulter, former member of the U.S. Tariff Commission and recently economic adviser of George N. Peek when the latter was serving as special adviser on foreign trade to President Roosevelt, was appointed yesterday as economic adviser of the Committee on Agricultural Cooperation of the National Association of Manufacturers. (New York Times.)

Production While personal loan companies, charging 30 to 42
Credit percent a year, increased greatly in both cities and the
country during the depression, their operations in farm-
ing areas are now apparently declining, according to Governor Myers of
the Farm Credit Administration. Myers said country banks in the central
and middle western states are more active in seeking short-term farm
loans this season than for several years, while production credit asso-
ciations, operating under the Farm Credit Administration have refinanced
the short-term obligations of thousands of farmers who sought loans from
personal finance companies during the depression. (FCA, No. 8-36.)

Plant The April issue of Plant Physiology (quarterly) con-
Physiology tains the following articles: F.A.F.C. Went (1863-1935)
by George J. Pierce, Stanford University; Photoperiodic
Responses of Certain Greenhouse Annuals as Influenced by Intensity and
Wavelength of Artificial Light Used to Lengthen the Daylight Period, by
R. B. Withrow and H. M. Benedict, Purdue University; Nitrogen Nutrition
of Sugar Cane, by U. K. Das, Experiment Station, Hawaiian Sugar Planters'
Association, Honolulu; Susceptibility of Seventy Species of Flowering
Plants to X-Radiation, by Edna L. Johnson, University of Colorado; Leaf
Temperatures and the Cooling of Leaves by Radiation, by Otis F. Curtis,
Cornell University; Maintained Electrical Polarities in Region of the
Axillary Buds in Phaseolus multiflorus, by W. S. Rehm, University of
Texas; Growth and Water Relations of the Avocado Fruit, by A.R.C. Hass,
University of California Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside; Effects
on Trees of an Illuminating Gas in the Soil, by Carl G. Deuber, Yale
University; Glutamine Metabolism of the Beet, by Hubert Bradford Vickery,
George W. Pucher, and Harold E. Clark, Connecticut Agricultural Experi-
ment Station; Hemicellulose Constituents in Alfalfa Roots, by Bernard A.
Burkhart, University of Wisconsin; Reduction of Nitrates to Nitrites by
the Expressed Juice of Higher Green Plants, by Anna L. Sommer, Alabama
Polytechnic Institute; Simple Apparatus for the Quantitative Determina-
tion of Photosynthetic and Respiratory Ratios, by Bernard S. Meyer and
Don S. Rader, Ohio State University; Some Relations Between Leaf Area
and Fruit Size in Tomatoes; by Felix G. Gustafson and Elnore Stoldt, Uni-
versity of Michigan; Variations in the Chief Ash Constituents of Apples
Affected with Blotchy Cork, by Walter A. DeLong, Acadia University; In-
fluence of Irrigation on the Development of the Root System of Spring
Wheat Plants, by N. A. Maximov and A. S. Kruzhilin, Research Institute of
Grain Farming, U.S.S.R.

Horses and A shortage of horses and mules in the United States,
Mules with resultant record top prices, has caused an unprece-
dented breeding race, according to Wayne Dinsmore, secre-
tary of the Horse and Mule Association of America. He estimates there
are in excess of 16,000,000 horses and mules in the country now, or about
800,000 fewer than this time last year. Census figures show a steady
decrease since 1920, when farmers quit breeding because they could buy
the animals cheaper than they could raise them.

Congress, June 5 The Senate agreed to the conference report on H.R. 9484 to amend section 36 of the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, as amended. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment the following: S. 4723 to authorize cooperation in the development of farm forestry in the states and territories and for other purposes (H.Rept. 2229); H.R. 8759 to amend the perishable commodities act, 1930, approved June 10, 1930, as amended (S.Rept. 2233); H.J.Res. 444 to amend "the joint resolution authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation with respect to agricultural income..." approved Aug. 27, 1935 (S.Rept. 2284); S. 4392 to add certain lands to the Sawtooth National Forest (S.Rept. 2281); S.J.Res. 171 providing for the establishment of a game-management supply depot and laboratory and for other purposes (S.Rept. 2282). The Senate also reported out with amendment S. 4740 to provide a graduated scale of reduction of payments under section 8 of the soil conservation and domestic allotment act (S. Rept. 2234). The Senate Committee on Commerce reported out with amendments the following: S. 3958 to prevent the pollution of the navigable waters of the United States and for other purposes (S.Rept. 2224); S. 4695 to authorize completion, maintenance and operation of certain facilities for navigation on the Columbia River and for other purposes (S.Rept. 2280). It also reported out without amendments S. 4342 to create a division of stream pollution in the Bureau of Public Health Service (S.Rept. 2226). The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported out without amendment H.R. 10951 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report on traffic conditions, with recommendations for corrective legislation (S.Rept. 2287). The conference report on H.R. 9484 to amend section 36 of the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, as amended, was submitted to the House. The House Committee on the Judiciary reported out with amendment S. 3055 to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts, loans or grants by the United States, and for other purposes (H.Rept. 2946).

Pre-Cooling Plant Food Industries (June) contains an article on "Adapting Transportation Units to Pre-Cooling". An introductory note says: "This method of controlling the temperature of its contents, has many possibilities in land transportation. Two outstanding results are achieved by pre-cooling before shipment: (1) saving 20 percent of cargo space that would be occupied by machinery and ducts; (2) prompt cooling below the temperature of fungus growth prevents spoilage." "At Jacksonville, Florida," says the article, "A steamship line has what is believed to be one of the most modern and complete fruit pre-cooling plants in the United States. This plan...called for the installation of approximately 600 tons of refrigerating and pre-cooling equipment. Twelve floating barges, or lighters, each constituting a separate pre-cooling chamber, were heavily insulated and equipped with floor racks and cold storage doors. Each of these barges has a capacity of 3,000 boxes or oranges or other citrus fruits, thus providing a total cooling capacity of 36,000 standard citrus boxes per 24 hours and affording a flexible means of handling the enormous quantities of perishable fruits and similar products shipped from the port of Jacksonville...A unique feature of the plant...is the fleet of 12 lighters, or barges; they may be readily converted into special pre-cooling rooms..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 5 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.90. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 10.50-11.75.

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*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXI, No. 59

Section 1

June 9, 1936

WEATHER FORECASTS

Weather forecasts two or more weeks in advance are in prospect and the possibility will be the subject of tests by the Smithsonian Institution as soon as an appropriation of \$200,000 for seven new solar radiation stations is made available by Congress, according to a Washington report to the New York Times. From seven of the highest and driest mountain tops in the world, where the new stations are to be erected, accurate daily determinations will be made of the intensity of the sun's radiation falling upon a point theoretically at the outer edge of the earth's atmosphere. Selection of the driest high-level spots and the erection there of the new stations under the direction of Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian, are the first essentials in the development of the project.

POTATO SUPPLY

With the price of potatoes at least twice as high as it has been in the past ten years, there was no dispute yesterday among government market experts and dealers, says a report in the New York Times, that a real scarcity exists all over the country as well as in New York. There was a divided opinion on how long the condition will continue. Some held the scarcity was already receding and that the price would drop in a few days, while others said the shortage would continue from two weeks to a month or longer. The severity of the shortage is due to a light yield of southern potatoes following a light yield in Maine.

BRAZILIAN-GERMAN TRADE

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says that the Foreign Minister and the German Ambassador exchanged notes yesterday sealing the 1-year trade agreement between the Reichsbank and the Banco do Brasil. By this agreement Germany is obligated to purchase during one year 62,000 tons of cotton, 4,000 of bananas, 18,000 of tobacco, 4,000 of nuts, 10,000 of frozen meat, 200,000 boxes of oranges and 16,000,000 bags of coffee. She will pay in compensated marks. Brazil concedes most-favored-nation treatment to Germany.

JAPANESE TEXTILES

A Managua, Nicaragua, report to the New York Times says a Japanese freighter arrived at Corinto day before yesterday with a cargo of cotton and rayon textiles. It is the first Japanese vessel ever to arrive in Nicaragua with an appreciable amount of merchandise. Agents of the line say freight rates to Nicaragua from Japan have been reduced by 40 to 75 percent.

Electric
Industry

The electric power and light industry will record for the first six months of this year the best earnings since 1931, says a news report in the Wall Street Journal. Already intrenched with a good recovery recorded for the first quarter of the year, the industry is being encouraged in its expectations for the six months operations by the maintenance of record demand for its service from all classifications of business. For the first half of 1936 the industry anticipates use of electricity by power and domestic customers will have set a new record in volume for any corresponding period and probably will surpass the 1935 first six months period by more than 13 percent.

British
Horticultural
Station

"Not everyone is familiar with the fact that East Malling Research Station (England) should be more properly known as the Kent Incorporated Society for Promoting Experiments in Horticulture," says the Gardeners' Chronicle (London, May 23). "...With the rapid development of East Malling the need has become acute for the wider representation on its governing body of various scientific and practical bodies interested in horticulture. Hence the recommendation of the subcommittee for a revision of the articles of association with this end in view. With the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Board of Trade, a new draft has been drawn up...Under the new articles East Malling will welcome on to her governing body representatives of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, the Royal Society and the Royal Horticultural Society, whose representatives will be professors Blackman, Bunyard and Salisbury...An important innovation is the provision whereby for the first time the Associate Members of East Malling, now some 1,300 in number, will have their own representatives on the governing body..."

Fertilizer
Exports

The Department of Commerce reports that fertilizer exports from the United States during the first four months of 1936 totaled \$7,084,500, compared with \$3,086,000 during the period in 1935. Imports during the 1936 period were valued at \$14,- 878,500, compared with \$12,992,500 during the same period of last year. Statistics show that the United States is gradually becoming self-sufficient in so far as its requirements for fertilizers are concerned. (Press.)

Gorgonzola
Cheese

The Field (London, May 23) says that "since sanctions were imposed on Italian exports to this country the quantity of Gorgonzola cheese on the market has been very small. In December 1934, Italy exported 7,674 cwt. of cheese to the United Kingdom and a year later on, 13 tons. This decline has been met in part by Denmark, and restaurants are now offering the Blue Danish in place of Gorgonzola. Danish shipments of cheese to this country have increased nearly fourfold. Is there not a chance here for British producers to recapture their own market? C. S. Orwin, writing in the Farm Economist, states that the imports of Blue Danish cheese in January last represented some 375,000 gallons of milk, the equivalent of 4,500,000 yearly. But what better blue-mould cheese is there than Stilton, Wensleydale, ripe Cheshire or even Blue Dorset when it can be procured? Here is a potential outlet for some of the surplus British milk production which is worth the attention of the Milk Marketing Board."

Senate, Considering bills on the calendar, the Senate passed June 6 the following: S.J.Res. 277 to investigate corporations engaged in the manufacture, sale or distribution of agricultural implements and machinery; S. 3438 to provide for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station within the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District in New Mexico; S. 4734 to provide for hurricane patrol in the Gulf of Mexico and environs during the hurricane season; S.J.Res. 241 to declare Dec. 26, 1936, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia; S. 4723 to authorize cooperation in the development of farm forestry in the states and territories and for other purposes; H.R. 8759 to amend the perishable commodities act 1930, approved June 10, 1930 (this bill will now be sent to the President); S. 4392 to add certain lands to the Sawtooth National Forest; H.J.Res. 444 to amend the "joint resolution authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation with respect to agricultural income..." approved Aug. 27, 1935 (this joint resolution will now be sent to the President); H.R. 12599 to provide more adequate protection to workmen and laborers on projects...belonging to the U.S.A., by granting to the several states jurisdiction and authority to apply their state workmen's compensation laws on all property and premises belonging to the U.S.A.; S. 4627 to create a Division of Stream Pollution Control in the Public Health Service and for other purposes. The Senate agreed to the following resolutions: S.Res. 313, as follows: Resolved, That the authority conferred by S.Res. 185, concerning expenditures by the Federal Government for cotton cooperatives, etc., agreed to Aug. 24, 1935, be, and the same is hereby, extended and continued in force until the expiration of the 75th Congress: Provided further, That said committee is authorized to investigate the action of the American Cotton Cooperative Association and the Commodity Credit Corporation in the concentration and sale of cotton held for the account of cotton growers; S.Res. 315 increasing the limit of expenditures for the investigation of the production, transportation and marketing of wool. On request of Senator Hatch, S. 4702 to amend the soil conservation and domestic allotment act was passed over. The conference report on H.R. 8442 to amend section 2 of "an act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies and for other purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1934, as amended (U.S.C., title 15, sec. 13) and for other purposes, was submitted to the Senate.

Canning "Canners in the 11 Mountain and Pacific States, preparing for the heavy fruit packing operations immediately Industry ahead, gathered in their state association meetings recently to determine their position, sample their products for quality, discuss industry problems," says Business Week (June 6). "Preserved foods in the Pacific Coast area reached a value of \$368,786,936 last year, practically up to the high points of 1928 and 1930. From the low point of \$230,721,580 in 1932, there has been a rise of nearly 60 percent in total value of output. Surveys by Western Canner & Packer show percentages of gain and loss in valuation for 1935 over 1934 as: total gain, 6.33 percent; canned fruits gain, 14.66 percent; canned vegetables gain, 22.96 percent; canned fish low 11.13 percent; dried fruit loss 6.02 percent. Most startling development in the field of frozen foods last year was the sudden increase in demand for frozen vegetables of which peas constituted about half. Volume in 1934 was 750,000 pounds; in 1935, about 7,500,000..."

June 9, 1936

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 8 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.90. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 10.75-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $102\frac{1}{4}$ - $105\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $100\frac{1}{4}$ - $102\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 86 5/8-91 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 88 5/8-108 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $85\frac{3}{4}$ - $88\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $85\frac{1}{2}$ -92; St. Louis 90; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 99; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 76; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50 7/8-53 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 60-62; St. Louis 64-65; No. 3, Chi. 61-62 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23-23 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $24\frac{1}{4}$ - $25\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $24\frac{3}{4}$ - $25\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 27-27 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 73-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 31-32; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $161\frac{3}{4}$ - $166\frac{3}{4}$.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$7-\$7.60 per stave barrel in the East; \$7-\$7.25 f.o.b. Washington. South Carolina Cobblers \$7-\$8 in the East. Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4.50-\$4.90 per 100 pounds in city markets. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$4-\$4.40 in eastern markets; shippers asking \$4.10-\$4.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2.50-\$3 per lettuce crate in consuming centers. Virginia Pointed type \$1.25-\$2 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.50-\$4.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistants \$1.85-\$2 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches, medium to large sizes, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.75 per half-bushel basket in terminal markets; 85¢ f.o.b. Macon.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 11.73 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.99 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.63 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.57 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $28\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $28\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 28 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{4}$ -26 cents; Standards, $22\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{2}$ -22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

June 10, 1936

JAPANESE
TEXTILES

A Hobart, Tasmania, to the New York Times reports that Prime Minister J. A. Lyons, speaking at Westbury, Northern Tasmania, said the Australian Commonwealth did not seek exclusion of Japanese textiles. "We are now for a second time negotiating a friendly agreement with Japan," said Mr. Lyons. "If successful, these negotiations will prevent such quantities of artificial silk and cotton goods from entering Australia from Japan as the government had in mind when the duties were introduced.

RAYON
RECORD

World production of rayon yarn and staple fiber for 1935 passed the billion-pound mark for the first time in the history of the industry, according to figures compiled and released today by the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Actual production last year aggregated 1,069,902,000 pounds, a gain of 246,721,000 pounds, or 29.9 percent, compared with production of 823,181,000 pounds in 1934. Practically every important producing country contributed to the gain last year. Japan, however, has made a decided imprint on world rayon production. (Press.)

LAND BANK
BONDS CALLED

Announcement was made yesterday by Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration that approximately \$83,125,000 of 4 1/4 percent individual bonds of the federal land banks will be called today, and it is contemplated that a new issue of \$83,000,000 of consolidated bonds of the federal land banks will be offered to the public on June 11. The called bonds will be refunded with the proceeds from the sale of the new issue and with cash on hand. (Press.)

RURAL
TOUR

The rural life of Maryland will be studied first hand today by 100 overseas and Canadian delegates to the recent Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World, who will be conducted on a tour, with representative Maryland women as hostesses. The group will make its first stop at Rockville to visit the Darby Farm, where thousands of turkeys are raised for the winter and holiday markets. (Washington Post.)

CHERRY TREES

Forty Japanese cherry trees in Washington fringing the Tidal Basin are just beginning to show the ill effects of the spring flood and it is doubtful whether they will survive, Parks Superintendent C. Marshall Finn said yesterday. Engineers are estimating the cost of drain tiles which would be installed about the roots of the trees to allow water to flow off more rapidly, Finn said. (Washington Post.)

Save the Soil "The visit to Dallas and North Texas of H. H. Bennett, America's foremost authority on soils and chief of the Soil Conservation Service, is certain to stimulate interest in safeguarding the farm land of Texas," says an editorial in the Dallas Morning News (June 2). "Bennett, in his address before the Texas Geographic Society, did not mince words. He told a plain and powerful story of what Texas and much of the Nation may expect if the present wasteful methods of farming are permitted to continue. The encroachment of desert sand and silt on such ancient cities as Babylon, Nineveh or Tyre is mute testimony to the stupidity of man when he pursues a course of wanton exploiting of the land, the basic capital of a nation. Among the 100 slides which the distinguished soil authority used to illustrate his lecture were many of the Old South and several of Texas, Kansas, Missouri and New York, showing progressive destruction of farm land at a rate which credits the United States as being perhaps, in the shortest time, the world's greatest soil robber...The great organization which Bennett heads and the competent staff carrying on the work in Texas and the Nation constitute an asset of the first order. This type of work rests on solid ground, the soil itself, the basis of civilization. Wholehearted cooperation with Bennett's practical program will safeguard the future of Texas agriculture."

Cooperative Juice Plant "...The new juice extracting and canning plant of the Rio Grande Valley Citrus Exchange has brought a dream into reality, and a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled citrus juice plant is in operation in Texas," says Farm and Ranch (June 1) "...The machinery in the plant represents an investment of about \$9,000. The installation is modern in every detail and is strictly sanitary, with only stainless steel coming in contact with the juice. The project was financed through a loan from the Houston Bank for Cooperatives...The industry being built up in the Lower Rio Grande Valley around the processing of citrus fruit is rapidly nearing the point where its annual output will have a value of \$1,000,000 or more, and where it can be counted as another of this section's 'million dollar industries'. On the basis of present prices and anticipated seasonal output, the fruit expected to be processed this season by the 16 plants in the Valley now in operation will have a value of between \$500,000 and \$600,000. It is estimated that approximately 1,000 carloads of fresh fruit will go into the industry this year."

Scientific Expedition A three months scientific research expedition to the Bay of Fundy under the auspices of Bowdoin College will sail from Lubec, Maine, on June 15 for its base at the Bowdoin Scientific Station on Kents Island, New Brunswick. Two of the main objectives of the project, named the 1936 Bowdoin-Kents Island Expedition, are the establishment of a meteorological station at Kents Island, and the study of bird life in that region. "The station will be equipped," said Mr. W.A.O. Gross, field director, "with extensive weather recording devices that will allow a thorough survey of climatic conditions of the region adjacent to the island at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy...The Harvard Meteorological Station at Blue Hill is cooperating in the work..." (New York Times.)

June 10, 1936

Senate, Senator McKellar discussed the elimination of grade June 8 crossings and had inserted in the Record a chart prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads showing the current status of grade crossing projects. Senator O'Mahoney addressed the Senate regarding the Civil Service under the Roosevelt Administration. Senator Ashurst discussed S.J.Res. 285 introduced by him and amending the constitution to give Congress the power to regulate agriculture, commerce, industry and labor. The Senate Committee on Finance reported out with amendments S.J.Res. 278 to modify and extend the act entitled "an act to include sugar beets and sugar cane as basic agricultural commodities under the agricultural adjustment act..." Senator Lonergan entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which S. 4627 to create a division of stream-pollution control in the Public Health Service, was passed by the Senate on June 6.

House, Messrs. Doughton, Samuel B. Hill, Cullen, Vinson of June 8 Kentucky, Cooper of Tennessee, Treadway, Crowther and Woodruff were appointed House conferees on H.R. 12395 to provide revenue, equalize taxation and for other purposes. The conference report on H.R. 8442 to amend section 2 of the act entitled "an act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies", approved Oct. 15, 1914, as amended (U.S.C., title 15, sec. 13) and for other purposes, was submitted to the House. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out the following bills: without amendment, H.R. 12694 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew for 10 years a lease to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company of a tract of land in the Department of Agriculture Range Livestock Experiment Station, Montana (H.Rept. 2954); and, without amendment, S. 3784 to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, or Purnell Act and the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska and for other purposes (H.Rept. 2959). The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors reported out with amendment H.R. 12873 to authorize completion, maintenance and operation of certain facilities for navigation on the Columbia River and for other purposes (H.Rept. 2955). Both Houses adjourned until Monday, June 15, the constitution to give Congress the power to regulate agriculture, commerce, industry and labor. "Because of the overwhelming role played in the daily life of science S.J. Res. 285 of all of us by science" is the science editor of state includes sugar cane newspaper will some day be created as a number one man of the editorial staff, Dr. Frank Thone, Science Serviceman sociologist told the American Association for Adult Education in New York recently. "Partly because of this manifold impact of the things of science on our daily lives, partly perhaps because science is a comparatively new thing under the sun, and is still constantly stimulating us with novelties, the great mass of the people is really interested in science. Their knowledge is a little vague, perhaps, but their interest is keen and active. Such a good part of our message as we who are interested in the problem of adult education in science want to get to all the people must go into the daily newspaper. It is the common literary denominator of America," Dr. Thone said. (Editor & Publisher, June 16) "an act to regulate agriculture, commerce, industry and labor. "Approved Oct. 15, 1914, as amended (U.S.C., title 15, sec. 13) and for other purposes, was submitted to the House. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out the following bills: without amendment, H.R. 12694 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew for 10 years a lease to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company of a tract of land in the Department of Agriculture Range Livestock Experiment

June 9--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.85. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 11.00-12.00.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* in Minneap. 103 3/8-106 3/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 101 3/8-103 3/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 87 1/2-92 1/2; No. 2 Durum, Duluth, 89 1/2-109 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 86 1/2-89 1/2; Chi. 86-93 1/2; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 98; Nov. 1 W.W. Portland 76 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 5/8-54 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 60-62 1/2; St. Louis 65; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 1/2-63 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 1/8-23 5/8; K.C. 24-25 3/4; Chi. 25-26 1/4; St. Louis 26; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 73-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 31-32; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 160 1/4-165 1/4.

South Carolina Cobblers potatoes \$6.50-\$7.50 per stave barrel in the East. North Carolina Cobblers \$6.50-\$7.50 in a few cities; \$6. f.o.b. Washington. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.75-\$4.40 per 100 pound sack in eastern markets. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. North Texas. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2.25-\$3 per lettuce crate in a few cities. Virginia Pointed type \$1.25-\$2 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in the East. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3-\$4 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistants \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 11.74 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.99 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.64 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.59 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 29 cents; 91 Score, 28 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 28 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 3/4-17 cents; Y. Americas, 16 3/4-17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnery Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 1/4-26 cents; Standards, 23 cents; Firsts, 21 1/2-22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.